

The Northwest

Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Literature, Agriculture and Western Progress.

VOL. IV.—No. 5.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MAY, 1886.

PRICE 15 CENTS.

SNOQUALMIE FALLS.

High up among the glaciers of the great Cascade Mountains, in Washington Territory, the Snoqualmie River has its source, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. From thence, in rapid descent, it rushes on for thirty miles, until the far-famed Snoqualmie Falls are reached, where it bounds over a precipice of two hundred and seventy-two feet, and almost reaches the tide level. A mile above the falls the river has a five-mile current, is about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and has an average depth of six feet. It will thus be seen that an enormous body of water is continually pouring over these falls, which are the highest in the range, with the exception of those at Multnomah, on the Columbia River, where there is a leap of eight hundred feet, while in respect of grandeur and volume the Snoqualmie Falls are ahead of all others. From three miles below the falls to Puget Sound, a distance of forty miles, the river is available for navigation, and steamers of light draught ply on its waters during a portion of the year.

Tourists desiring to visit the falls can go by boat from Seattle, or over a good wagon road from that city.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN.

The Columbia River Basin is second in extent only to the basin of the Mississippi. It includes one-third of Oregon, two-thirds of Washington Territory, the northern part of Idaho and a region of unknown extent in British Columbia. It covers above 100,000 square miles of territory, of which, it is moderately estimated, one-fourth part is adapted to cultivation. We speak of this territory as "settled," but how is it settled? Here and there, in favored valleys, there are settlements,—farms, villages, and even cities,—but the great body of the country is virgin soil. In those districts that are most thickly populated not the tenth acre is under the plow, while in the larger part not the twentieth nor the fiftieth acre is cultivated.

Vast regions, like the Big Bend country and the Clearwater country, are almost untouched. In the whole basin, capable as it is of supporting a population of 5,000,000 by agriculture alone, there are now less than 150,000 people.

The productions of this region are various, but the chief marketable product is wheat. Wide, untimbered areas, quality and durability of soil, climate,—these and other conditions make the Columbia River Basin a wheat-producing country second to none in the world. In none other does the yield per acre average so high; nowhere else does the soil re-

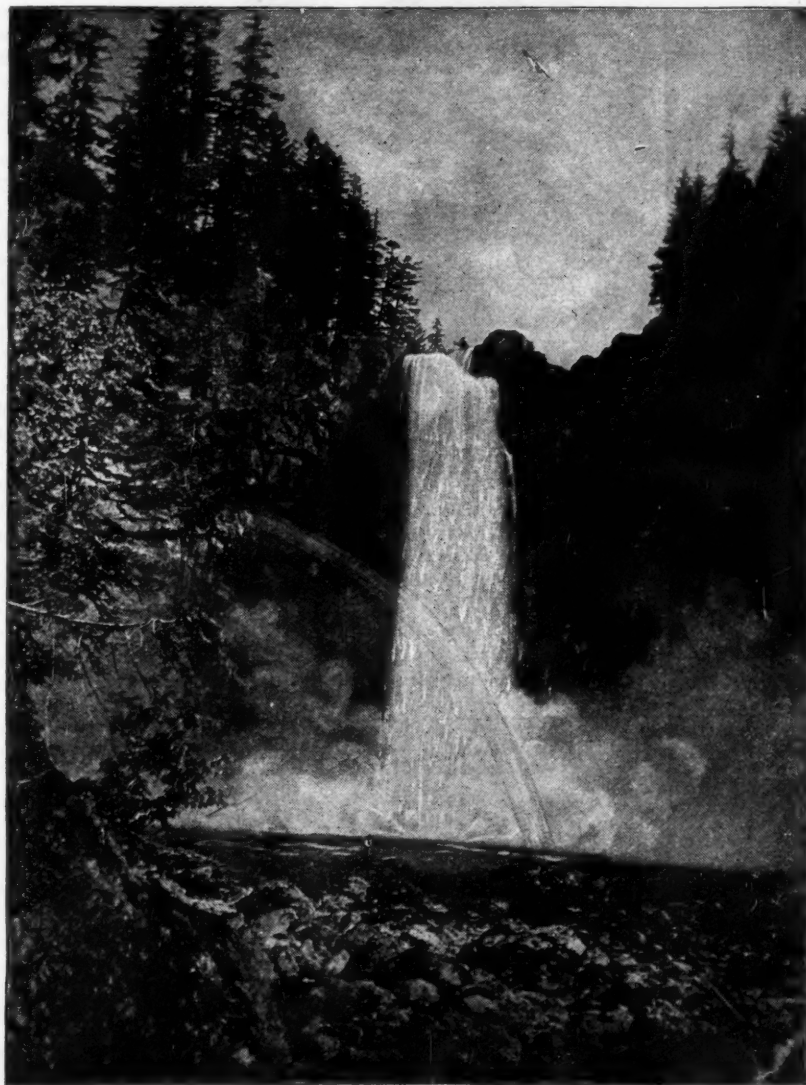
cover its virgin vitality year by year. For fifty years to come, for centuries, perhaps, wheat will continue to be the great crop, the mainstay of the country. Even those familiar with the Columbia Basin do not realize the tremendous progress it is making in this great industry of wheat growing. The surplus for the season just past is above 10,000,000 bushels. In this country of small things, as yet, it is scarcely possible to comprehend what these figures stand for. For four months past the only railroad line which connects the basin with the seaboard has been moving its trains night and day, and in as close suc-

cess will have all they can do to move the wheat surplus from the inland basin to the sea. This statement may surprise some people who imagine themselves familiar with the country and its conditions; but if they will newly examine the facts they will find the picture rather under than over drawn.—*Portland Oregonian*.

GOD'S COUNTRY.

The blessings of life in Washington Territory are perhaps never so much felt as just at this season. And the man who lives here and keeps posted on the inconveniences of living elsewhere takes great chances on being absolutely tiresome to those who don't. For it is as impossible for him to keep quiet about it as it is to restrain the small boy on the glorious Fourth.

Through all this winter we have gone along and attended to our business with but a solitary interruption by the weather, and that but for a day or two,—just enough to enable us to realize what it is we are exempt from. While the telegraph wires have every day been mournful with the wail of eastern blizzards; while every mail has brought newspapers with dreadful headlines and terrible tales of suffering and death from storms and cold; while yesterday and the day before New York and Boston and London and all Europe were storm-stayed, mails delayed, business clogged and frequent deaths reported in the quarters of the homeless poor, our mercury remains calm, serene, trembles not; our skies are clear and blue and breathe of summer; the blue birds chirrup on our fences, and our farmers sing to busy plow horses as they look back over the broad acres of brown furrows that speak of three weeks of such work. We are away up in the northwest corner of the United States, something over one hundred miles above the boreal stronghold of Montreal, and it is difficult to realize the truths of our marvelous climate without spending a winter with us. To stand beside a suffering stove in that chilly clime, and look at the map and listen to a plain recital



SNOQUALMIE FALLS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

sion as possible on a single track, hauling out this grain; and it is said that, if there are no interruptions, the last bushel will be got out next June. Already the production of the country taxes its transportation facilities to the utmost.

It is already quite clear that one railroad cannot do the business for more than a year or two longer. To parallel this line or to double its track is impossible, owing to peculiar natural circumstances. The line in prospect over the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound is coming none too soon. By 1888, the earliest date possible for it to be completed, both lines

of the facts without corroborative evidence, the Canadian impulse would stamp it all as a lying bait to mislead possible emigrants. He could not be blamed for that, but while he would go on suffering, the delightful facts remain for our enjoyment, to make us pleased with all the world, and Washington in particular.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

A LARGE immigration is going into Eddy County, North Dakota, on the Jamestown & Northern Railroad. Most of the settlers are from the State of New York. The county seat of Eddy is New Rockford. The land is rich, rolling prairie.

SEATTLE ILLUSTRATED.

Historical Sketch of the Queen City of Washington Territory.

BY HON. BERTIAH BROWN.

Seattle was first settled in the year 1852. In the fall of the year 1851, C. C. Terry and Lee Terry, from Oneida County, New York, A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny, John N. Lowe, W. N. Bell, and C. D. Boren, the last four having their families with them, and coming from the State of Illinois, arrived at Alki Point, which is the southerly point of Seattle harbor. C. C. Terry and John N. Lowe there established a trading post, and named the place Alki, from an Indian word signifying "by and by." This name, when the Territory of Washington was organized, was selected as its motto, and suggested the grand future which is even now partly realized. In the spring of 1852, Messrs. A. A. Denny, Bell and Boren came over to the present site of Seattle and located claims, and soon after removed their families to them. In April, 1852, Dr. D. S. Maynard, from Cleveland, Ohio, and an old Indian chief named Seattle, after whom the city is named, came from up the Sound. Dr. Maynard located on the point near the present railroad depot and coal bunkers, and there established a trading post, and engaged in the business of curing salmon.

In May, 1852, the first town was laid out, and is now known as Denny & Boren's addition.

In October, 1852, H. L. Yesler came from Ohio, and, as he wished to erect a saw mill on the bay, the settlers readjusted their claims so as to give him a strip of land between Boren's and Maynard's claims; and in the summer of 1853 he put up the first steam saw mill on Puget Sound—of a capacity of 10,000 feet a day. The first thing the settlers did before permanently locating was to take a survey and sounding of the bay. In doing this Bell and Boren paddled the canoe, and A. A. Denny took the soundings with a clothes line, using for a lead a bundle of old iron.

The founders of the town were men of more than ordinary intelligence and extraordinary enterprise, considering the difficulties and dangers which they voluntarily encountered in establishing an American colony in this then remote and almost inaccessible region, which was only reached by nearly a year of painful travel over mountains but little less than insurmountable, through hostile tribes of Indians, by whose hands the lives of many emigrants were lost, surpassing in daring and endurance the pioneers of the "dark and bloody grounds" of history in the settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee. To the wisdom of their choice of location, as well as to their liberality to all who subsequently joined them, is Seattle largely indebted for its prosperity.

Ten years after his final settlement at Seattle, A. A. Denny creditably represented the citizens of

Washington Territory as their delegate to Congress, and he is now among the most wealthy and respected citizens. H. L. Yesler is now the largest personal taxpayer in the Territory and mayor of its metropolitan city. The others who are living are in the enjoyment of an abundant competence, and the families of those who are dead are enjoying the rich reward of their labors. There were no lawless

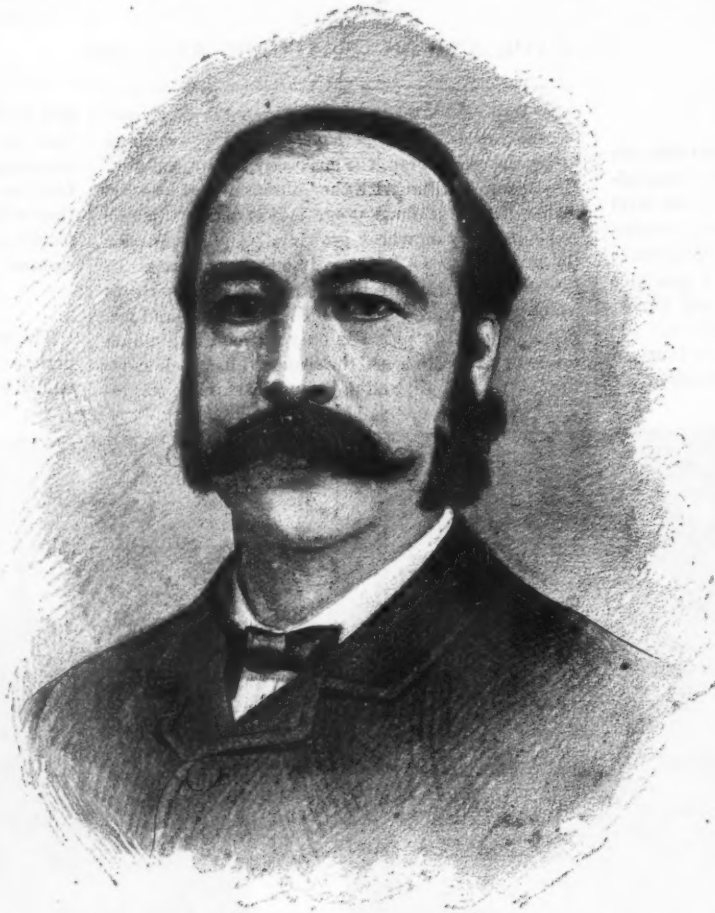
Company or supply vessels to the army stations arrived on the Sound, the growth was necessarily slow. Olympia, at the head of the Sound, and Fort Steilacoom, being much more accessible to emigrants by way of the Columbia River, both of those places greatly exceeded Seattle in population for fifteen years after the first settlement.

In 1856 the settlement was in imminent peril of annihilation by an Indian outbreak, which was only averted by the courage of the settlers and the timely arrival of a United States war ship, Decatur,—3,000 Indians in hostile array against three hundred settlers. For the next two or three years there was little or no increase of population.

In 1859, W. W. White, county assessor, reported a population of two hundred and fifty in the county, two hundred in the town, and an assessed valuation of \$150,000, including merchandize, mill, dock and sailing vessels, and much complaint was made that the assessment was exorbitant.

Seattle, as a site for the future commercial metropolis of the new Northwest, first attracted attention abroad through the report of Capt. I. I. Stevens, of the survey of a route for a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, the shortest portage between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific in United States territory. That report demonstrated a practicable route from Superior Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, to Seattle, the most central harbor on Puget Sound, a distance of 1,700 miles,—five hundred miles shorter than the route finally adopted by way of the Columbia River. Capt. Stevens was assisted in that survey by Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, Lieuts. Rufus Saxton, John Mullan and Cuvier Grover, and F. W. Lander and A. L. Tinkam, civil engineers. Thorough explorations of the Cascade Mountain passes were made and reviewed, all agreeing on the Sno-

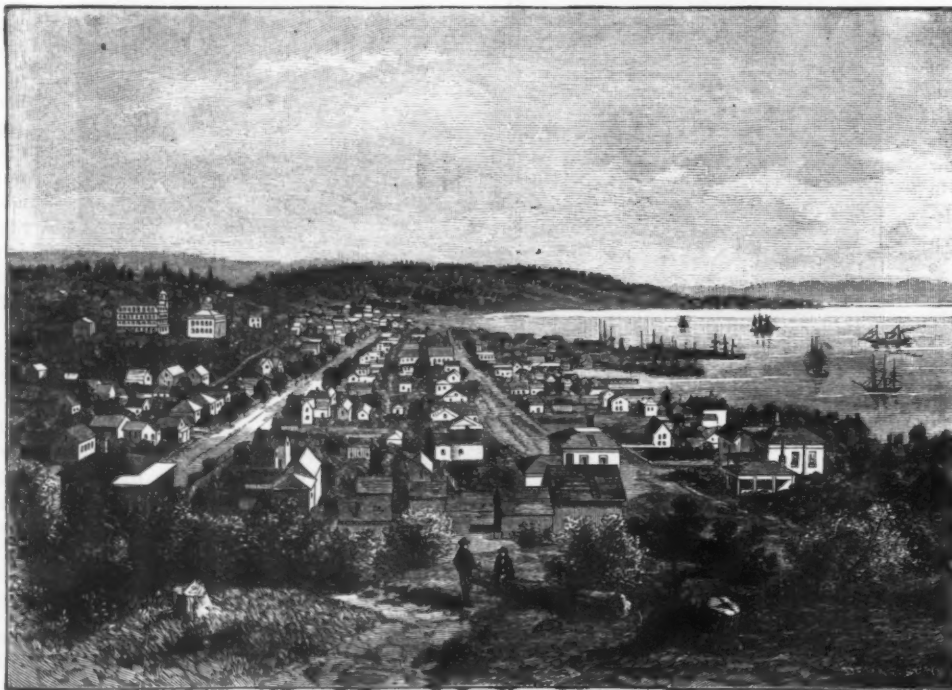
qualmie Pass as the most practicable, being over 1,000 feet lower than any other pass on the range. The selection of that pass was subsequently confirmed by surveys made by Gen. Tilton, under the direction of Gen. Johnson, chief engineer, and by Col. T. B. Morris, under the direction of Gen. Roberts, chief engineer. Seattle being the port nearest to that pass on the Sound and having great natural advantages over all others as a land-locked harbor, with abundant anchorage and available water front, was conceded by all competent engineers and intelligent mariners and commercial men as the most suitable place, by all odds, for the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was so marked upon all maps issued by the railroad company for the next ten years. This state of facts had anything but a stimulating effect upon the energies and enterprise of the citizens of Seattle. Like heirs expectant, though perfectly conscious of the abundant resources by which they were surrounded, they were content to await the advent of the railroad to bring capital



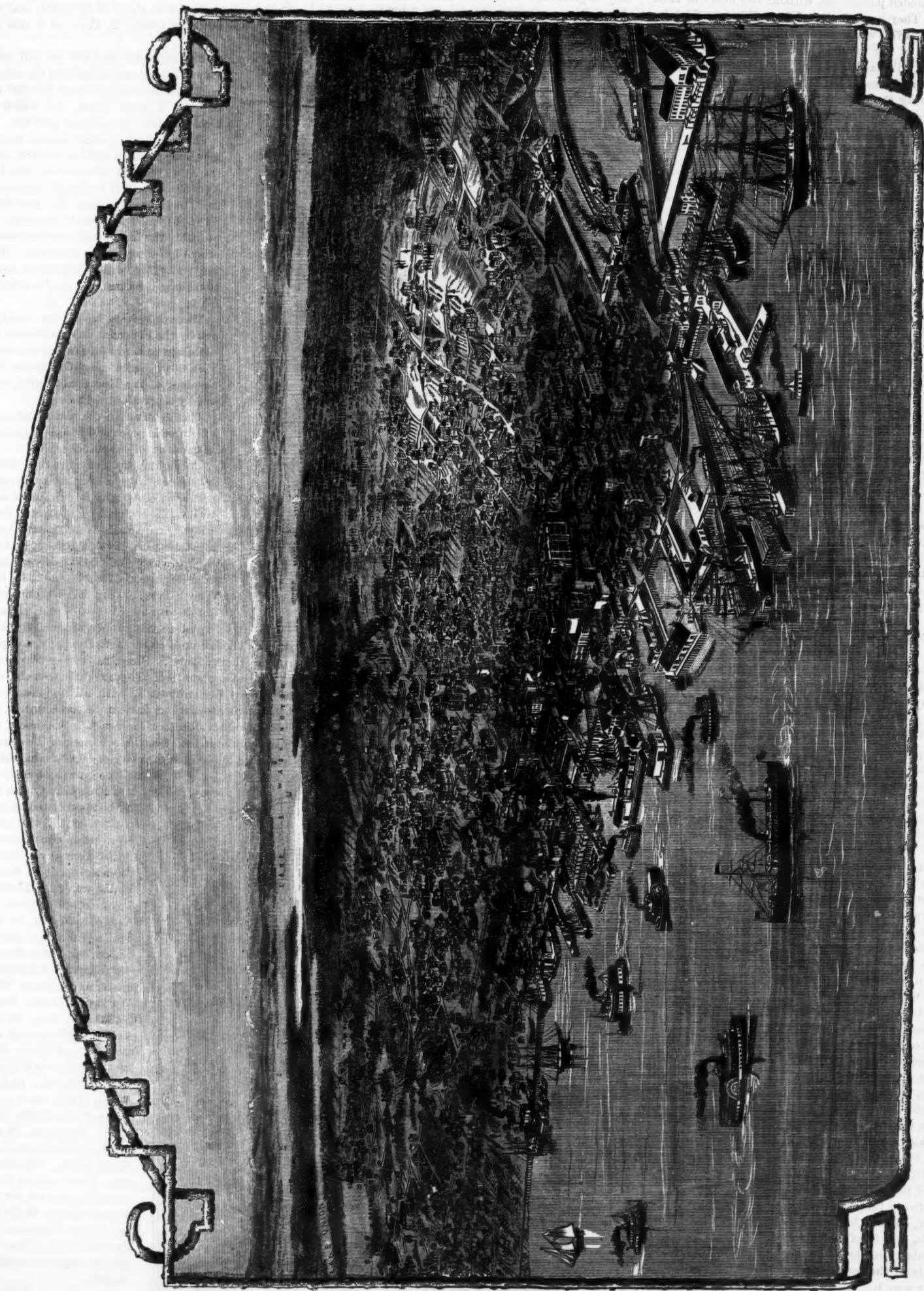
GOVERNOR WATSON C. SQUIER, OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

adventurers or reckless speculators among them, and the character of Seattle has profited by their example.

Without access to the settlement but by mountain trails or by canoes, except at intervals of many months, when sailing vessels of the Hudson Bay



VIEW OF SEATTLE IN 1854. [From a photograph.]



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SEATTLE, W. T., FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

and enterprise which would make them all rich in their landed possessions, without any effort of their own. They were awakened from this hopeful delusion in 1873, when an organized land company, in control of the railroad directory, secured a large tract of wild land bordering upon the waters of the Sound, and located the terminus thereon, giving the projected city the name of a well-known milling hamlet three miles away, under the more fatal delusion that railroads, instead of serving as adjuncts, could be used to create commerce in despite of natural laws and established centres of trade,—a delusion which has cost railroad speculators in town sites many millions of dollars; notably in the case of the New York & Erie Railroad, the directors of which expended \$3,000,000 at Dunkirk to compete with Buffalo for the trade of the lakes, and sunk their money, and were compelled to build a branch to Buffalo before their road could pay running expenses. Several parallel cases of a more recent date might be cited, if it were necessary to give greater force to the illustration.

The real prosperity of Seattle did not commence, nor its unparalleled natural advantages become manifest to the world, until its citizens were thrown upon their own resources, and were fully made aware that they had nothing to expect from corporate power or foreign capital but the full weight of hostility to their local interests. This was in 1873,—over twenty years after the first white settlement of the place. The population of the town at that time did not exceed 1,500, with an assessed valuation of property of but a little over \$1,000,000. Previous to that time there had been but one small steamer built and owned in Seattle. There was not a mile of railroad in the county, and but one wagon road leading from the town. There was not a brick building in the town, and but three general merchandise establishments to supply the trade of neighboring mill stations and logging camps. The only public building belonging to the county was a small log jail. There was but one public school house, costing perhaps \$2,000. The university was suspended for the want of support. After waiting twenty years for a railroad to build the town upon their property, the people of Seattle, disappointed of their hopes, put their own shoulders to the wheel, and by their own unaided efforts results were accomplished within the next twelve years, as official statistics show, that have not been approached by any town of its size upon the Pacific Coast.

In 1885 the assessed valuation of Seattle was \$10,147,640, with a population of 12,000.

Of the 88 steamers registered in this customs district, 36 were built at Seattle, over 30 of which are regularly employed in the trade of the town, and 19 only were built at 13 other ports on Puget Sound,—3 of the 19 being the largest

number built at any one place,—Tacoma and Utsalady respectively. There are 42 steamers of various sizes, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,103 tons, trading to this port. There are, besides, 4 ocean steamers engaged in the passenger and freight business, making regular trips between this port and San

Over \$500,000 have been expended in brick buildings, including the Occidental Hotel, built and furnished by John Collins at a cost of \$120,000; and an opera house built by George F. Frye, at a cost of \$100,000.

The county has expended \$25,000 on jail and county offices, and authorized the county commissioners to expend \$75,000 in building a court house, for which a block has been bought and paid for.

There are two public school buildings, one of them costing \$42,000 and the other \$22,000 exclusive of lots, besides three smaller buildings, aggregating, including the lots, not less than \$100,000. The Sisters' Academy is probably the largest and most expensive school building in the Territory. The university, to which expensive additions have been made, is now in a flourishing condition.

Three hospitals have been built,—one by the Sisters at an expenditure for buildings and grounds of not less than \$50,000; Grace Hospital, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and one by a private corporation.

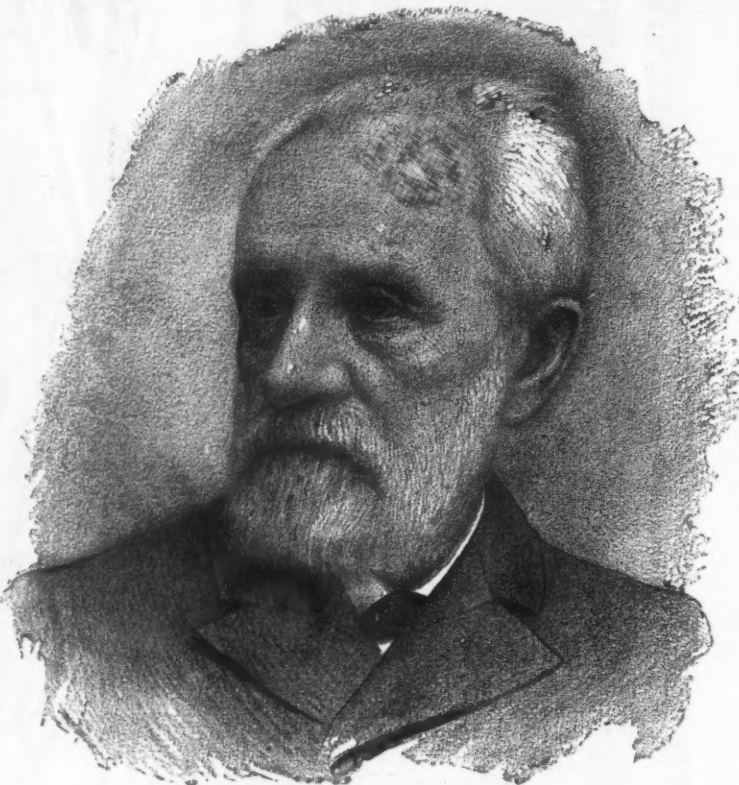
The increase in commerce and manufactures is represented in the aggregate assessment of property.

Public improvements are represented by sixteen miles of graded streets, at a cost of \$250,000, and forty miles of sidewalks. The Spring Hill Water Company, with a cash capital of \$250,000; a capacity per day of 2,000,000 gallons; tank capacity, 1,000,000 gallons; elevation of tanks, 176 feet and 330 feet. The Seattle Gas Light Company, cash capital \$25,000 and capacity equal to the supply of 100,000 inhabitants.

The Edison Electric Light Company, now putting up their fixtures. Street railway,—two and a half miles in operation. There are nineteen churches of various denominations, with all the secret and benevolent associations known to the country; two well-appointed theatres, besides the opera house and many public halls. Seattle lacks none of the conveniences or appliances of a city of 50,000 inhabitants.

The growth of Seattle and King County can better be appreciated by comparison with the other most prosperous counties in the Territory. In 1874 the assessment of Walla Walla was \$2,602,990; of Pierce, \$1,050,084; of King, \$1,657,526. In 1884 Walla Walla was assessed \$5,356,795; Pierce, \$4,385,062; King, \$10,147,640. Increase in ten years: Walla Walla, \$2,753,805; Pierce, \$3,335,378; King, \$8,490,114. At the general election in 1884 Walla Walla cast 1,543 votes; Pierce, 554; King, 863. In 1884 Walla Walla cast 3,062 votes; Pierce, 3,033; King, 5,072. Increase: Walla Walla, 2,519; Pierce, 2,479; King, 4,209. The vote of the chief towns of the counties named for 1884 was as follows: Walla Walla, 1,930; Tacoma, 1,663; Seattle, 3,218. These figures are copied from official records.

The citizens of Seattle are not indebted for the



HON. H. L. YESLER, MAYOR OF SEATTLE.

Francisco, with an ocean dock and coal bunkers here, and at no other place on Puget Sound.

There are sixty miles of railroad in operation in the county, comprising three lines terminating at Seattle, built without a land grant or other subsidy. One of these lines connects with the Northern Pacific, giving to Seattle through rail connections with the East.



SEATTLE.—THE PACIFIC HOUSE.

unparalleled growth and prosperity of their town to any corporation or combination of speculators. They have built and own their town, and pay no tribute to absentee landlords or foreign capitalists. The largest proportion of the taxpayers, including bankers, merchants, shippers and manufacturers, acquired all they possess, upon this ground, by their own industry, enterprise and thrift. The largest taxpayer came to Seattle, past middle age, with a kit of carpenter's tools as his principal worldly possession. The builder and owner of the principal hotel earned his first money as a laborer in a saw mill, and the builder and owner of the opera house was also a laborer for wages. The several private residences in the city which cost from \$35,000 to \$75,000 respectively were built and are owned by men not one of whom brought with him to the place a

This will continue an increasing industry, for the reason that, owing to the enormous yield, hops of a superior quality can be produced here at less than one-half the cost of production in any other hop-growing country, affording the producer a handsome profit at ten cents per pound. Of the nine large milling establishments on Puget Sound (not counting the sixteen saw mills in King County, with an aggregate capacity of 425,000 feet per day), six bank at Seattle, and use the foundries, machine shops and ship-ways of Seattle for much of their machinery and all of their repairs. Seattle is the commercial centre for all the cities, villages, logging camps and farming settlements on the east side of the Sound, for over a hundred miles; which, together with King and Kitsap counties, embrace two-thirds of the productive industry of the Puget Sound Basin,

Overlying this is an almost inexhaustible quantity of white marble of excellent quality. Adjoining the iron ore claims are rich veins of copper and silver. These ores are without means of transportation to tide water, but a company has been organized to build a road from Seattle to the mines, a distance of seventy-five miles. Eastern steel manufacturers who have examined the ores, and from whom the foregoing analysis was obtained, contemplate extensive works for the reduction of these ores and the manufacture of steel as soon as transportation is afforded. Very large and rich deposits of both red and blue hematite iron ore can be reached by a short branch of less than seven miles from the main line of the projected road. This ore assays sixty-five per cent of metallic iron. The distance from Seattle to these hematite deposits is about sixty miles. The main line of the road will run through three extensive coal fields, one of which is superior lignite, and the other two bituminous. The bituminous coals are very rich in carbon, and make a strong coke."



SEATTLE, W. T.—FRONT STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM MILL STREET.

capital of five hundred dollars. These facts conclusively prove that Seattle has a vast advantage in position and natural resources over any other town in the Territory. Without these, no amount of industry or enterprise, unaided by capital, could have accomplished such results.

The developed resources of Seattle are mainly as follows: The output of coal for the year ending Jan. 1, 1886, was 225,000 tons, averaging in the San Francisco market eight dollars per ton,—\$1,800,000. By railroad extensions three new mines of equal capacity to the old were, during the year, added to the two before worked. The output for the current year will be largely increased. There are eight hundred and eighty acres of hop yards in the county, of an average product of over 2,000 pounds per acre,—1,760,000 pounds,—at ten cents per pound, \$176,000.

requiring thirty steamers in the trade. There are twenty-five post office villages in King County, aggregating a population of over 5,000, all receiving their mails through the Seattle office, and their supplies and outfits from Seattle merchants.

The future of Seattle is assured by resources almost boundless. The three great staples of commerce—iron, coal and lumber—exist here in inexhaustible quantities, in close proximity to an ocean port unexcelled as a harbor by any in the world, only awaiting capital backed by enterprise for their profitable development. Gov. Squier, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says:

"Lying in the Snoqualmie Pass, near the summit of the Cascade Mountains, is probably the richest and most remarkable deposit of magnetic ore in the world. The deposit is inexhaustible, and its great value is shown by the analysis of several samples.

Among the advantages of Seattle are the unrivaled inducements offered to the general Government for the establishment of a navy yard. Less than two miles from the harbor, over gently sloping hills, lies Lake Washington, eighteen feet above high tide on the Seattle water front. This sheet of pure spring water is twenty-five miles long by seven wide, with sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships. When Mr. Seward visited Seattle in 1869, he was greatly impressed with the remarkable adaptability of this fresh water lake to a naval station. At his instance Gen. Alexander, United States engineer, was sent here the following year to make a survey for a ship canal and locks between the Sound and the lake. His report, now on file in Washington, strongly recommended the project, pronouncing the place the best adapted to the purpose in view of

any place in the world. The Territory, having no political influence in the general Government, the project has since slept.

The space to which this article is limited does not admit of details touching productive industries. Manufactures have been established, and increased as fast as the limited means of the citizens have per-

the principal of the Moravia Institute in Cayuga County, N. Y., where he was engaged at the outbreak of the war. He then immediately enlisted as a private soldier, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, Nineteenth New York Volunteer Infantry on the seventh of May, 1861.

The regiment went from the barracks at Elmira

to Clyde, O., W. C. Squier then proceeded to that State, became a law student in the office of ex-Chief Justice Ranney at Cleveland, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court in June, 1862.

Upon the call for more men, he again entered the army, and Oct. 8, 1862, became captain of the Independent Ohio Sharpshooters, of which organization



SEATTLE.—BUILDINGS ON FRONT STREET. [From a sketch by J. F. Whiting.]

The GORDON HARDWARE COMPANY, whose building is shown in the above illustration, was organized Oct. 1, 1885, with a capital stock of \$100,000 fully paid up. Since that date they have purchased and erected the building now occupied by them, in which, it is claimed, they carry the largest stock of Hardware in the Territory.

The SEATTLE HARDWARE COMPANY occupy one of the buildings shown in the above illustration. They make a specialty of Agricultural Implements, Loggers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies, Mechanics' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Netting, Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Seine Twine, Iron, Steel, Chain, Coal, Bain Wagons, Oliver Chilled Plows, etc. The officers are: M. D. Ballard, president; A. F. Burwell, vice president; A. S. Burwell, Jr., secretary; E. F. Sox, treasurer.

mitted, and have been remarkably successful. Great inducements are offered to capital and enterprise in fields yet unoccupied; for the manufacture of wooden ware in all its forms, wagons, plows, agricultural implements, pumps, stoves, woolen goods, and especially to the establishment of tanneries. Capital can find safe and profitable employment here in many ways by which the community would profit.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Hon. Watson C. Squier.

Gov. Squier, of Washington Territory, was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y. His classical education was commenced at Fulton, Oswego County, and from the age of fifteen he supported himself at the seminary by manual labor and school teaching. At eighteen he joined the sophomore class in college at Middletown, Conn., and graduated in the classical course in 1859.

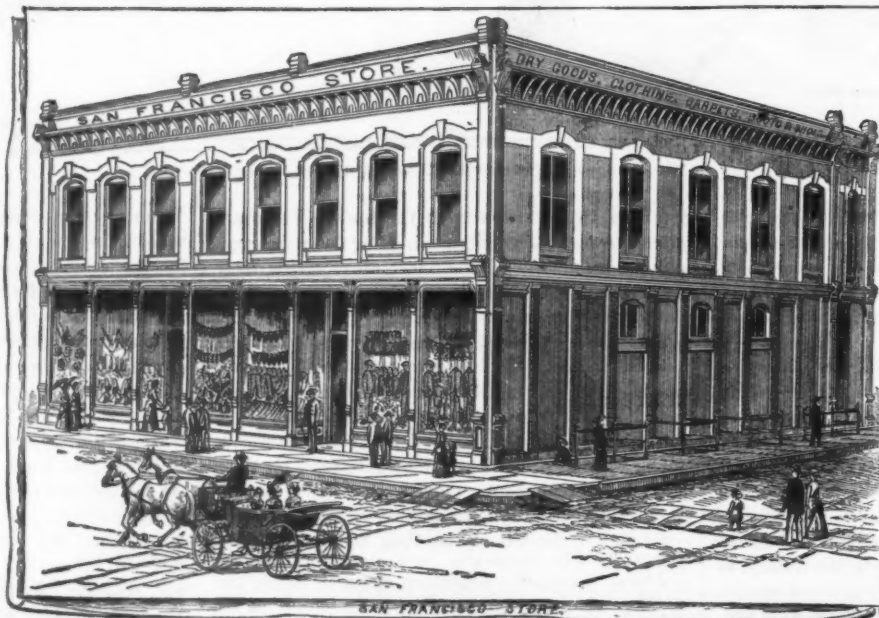
The study of law was then commenced in the office of Judge Ezra Graves, Herkimer, N. Y.; but, owing to the need of funds to pay his college debts, the young graduate was unable to continue his studies, and he soon became

to Washington, and participated in the defense of that city, and in the operations under Gen. Banks near Harper's Ferry. Although mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three months, he continued to serve for a longer time, and Lieut. Squier was honorably discharged in October, 1861. His father (Rev. O. Squier) having removed

each member was required to make a twenty-five inch string in five consecutive shots. This necessitated the recruiting of over four hundred men to obtain one hundred who could pass. There were in all six of these independent companies, which were ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro, Tenn., just after the battle of Stone

River. They were organized as the First Battalion Ohio Sharpshooters, and were at first commanded by Capt. G. M. Barber (now Judge Barber, of Cleveland, O.), but were afterwards commanded by Capt. Squier, and participated in the various field operations of the Army of the Cumberland, until after the battle of Mission Ridge.

During the entire following winter Capt. Squier was actively engaged as judge advocate of the department court, convened at Nashville, Tenn. In the spring of 1864, when the armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Tennessee, combined under Sherman, advanced upon Atlanta, Capt. Squier again went to the front and took command of the battalion. During the progress of this campaign Maj. Gen. Rousseau, who com-



SEATTLE.—TOULAS & SINGERMAN'S "SAN FRANCISCO STORE."

manded the district of Tennessee, applied to Gen. Thomas requesting that Capt. Squier be assigned to him as judge advocate of the district. At about the same time Gen. Sherman took for his "headquarter escort" the company which was raised and drilled by Capt. Squier, and they remained with Sherman during the entire "march to the sea," and were complimented in a special order by the commanding general at the close of the war.

On the settlement of this great business he proceeded to France, and there, at the palace in Versailles, in the presence of the Grand Committee of sixty members of the *corps legislatif*, he, together with Mr. S. Remington, received the thanks of France, expressed by the Duke d'Audifret Pasquier.

In the business of supplying military arms to nations he spent several years abroad, and visited many foreign countries, including Cuba, Spain,

York; but he had always declined to accept political office. Gov. Squier is a member of the board of trustees of the Wesleyan University, at which he graduated, having been three times elected by the alumni, each time for a term of five years.

His efforts are always on the side of education, progress, development, sound morals and loyalty. As the chief executive of the Territory he has displayed both firmness and wisdom.



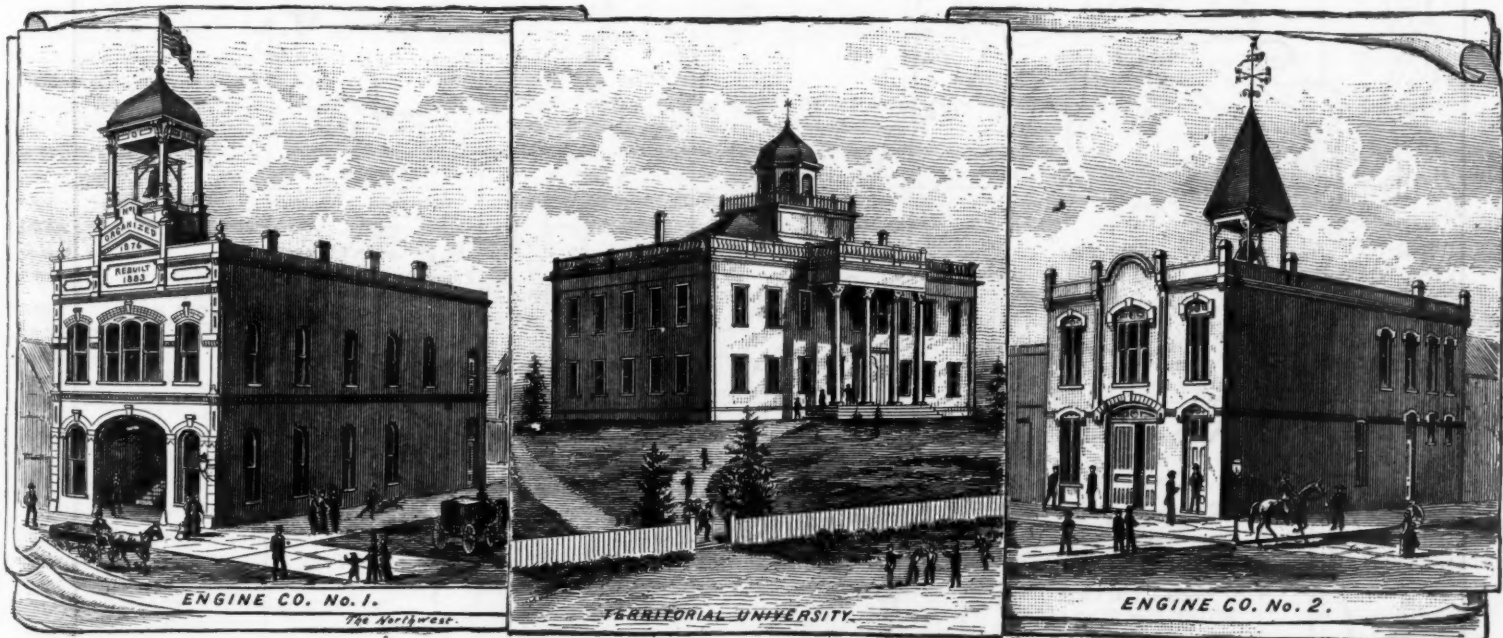
Col. Squier has received three promotions for gallant and meritorious services. He was honorably discharged from the army Aug. 10, 1865. He then engaged in the business of the Remington armory, at Ilion, N. Y., and was for several years the representative officer of the company in New York City, managing its financial affairs, negotiating with the representatives of various governments, and supplying foreign armies with breech-loading arms.

Mexico, France, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, in most of which contracts were made to supply them with the products of American labor and invention.

Col. Squier first invested in the lands of Washington Territory in 1876, and came with his family to reside in Seattle in 1879. Thereafter he was, for over five years, occupied in clearing, farming and building; thus adding largely to his investments

Hon. Henry L. Yesler.

Henry L. Yesler was born near Hagerstown, Washington County, Md., in 1810, and is now in his seventy-sixth year. He came of German yeoman stock, a hardy, thrifty, level-headed and long-lived race. He served a regular apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, to which he subsequently added that of millwright. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Massillon, O., from which



In December, 1868, he married the daughter of Philo Remington. In the year 1870 Col. Squier managed the purchases of a vast quantity of war material for the government of France. Within the short period of eight months he received and disbursed between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in gold; chartering vessels and controlling the freights of the Transatlantic Company, he loaded and dispatched twenty great ocean steamers to Havre and Bordeaux.

and interest in the Territory. He was then appointed governor of the Territory by President Arthur, and was confirmed by the Senate July 3, 1884. He took the oath of office August 14th following, and since then has devoted himself unreservedly to its duties. Before coming to the Territory he had been identified with the Republican party for many years, having been a prominent member of the State Central Committee of New

place he made occasional journeys south and west, working at his trade at different places for several years, when he established himself at Massillon as master builder and contractor, and in 1839 married Miss Sarah Burgert, a lady of marked energy, enterprise and intellectual qualities, who enjoys with him a green and cheerful old age, somewhat past the scriptural limit. His business in a nearly completed town not offering a field equal to his ambition, in



1851 he came to Portland and worked for a year as a journeyman. In 1852 he joined the then new settlement at Seattle, and from that time to the present no name has been more prominently identified

with the history of the town than that of Henry L. Yesler. Like the other early settlers, he had no other capital than the implements of his trade and a rare combination of those qualities which seldom fail of success,—an iron constitution, an inexhaustible fund of common sense, uncommon mechanical genius and business sagacity, a hopeful spirit, a genial temper, undaunted courage and unflagging industry, associated with no propensity for vicious indulgences.

He never acquired the habit of using intoxicating drinks, or tobacco in any form, or of gambling,—the most common and destructive vices of frontier life,—though no man is more tolerant and charitable towards the weaknesses of others, or more brimming full of fun and frolic in social life. Such, in brief, is the character of the man who, more than any other, represents the genius of Seattle.

The claimants of the town site readily divided with him a portion of their several claims, which now embrace the heart of the city. Through friends "back in the States" an engine and boiler was sent him from Pittsburgh, on credit, and by his own hands he completed the structure of the first steam saw mill on Puget Sound. The struggle was so great, against such odds, that it was six years after he left Ohio before he had the means to send for his wife, and provide for her a modest home in Seattle,—a one-story whitewashed cottage, now occupying one of the most valuable corner lots in the city; while a palatial residence, worth, with the buildings and grounds, not less than \$75,000, is nearly ready for their occupancy.

Mr. Yesler's success, by which he has become the largest private property owner in the Territory, has been fairly and honestly earned. He never acquired a dollar by speculation or by usury, and no person in the Territory has paid more interest upon borrowed money, all of which has been expended in public improvements for the general benefit, or in aiding others. No poor man, of industrious habits, ever sought his aid in vain; and few men have had their generosity more frequently

abused without apparently drying up the fountains of his benevolence. He is not a member of any church, but there is not a church in the city which has not profited by his liberality; and his life has

of the common fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man; that he belongs to others as well as to himself. At the age of seventy-six he spares himself no public or private duty. As mayor

of the city he is always at his post, and as the manager of vast and varied private interests he gives his attention to the minutest detail. Few men devote more hours of each day to business, combined with manual labor, and none appear to enjoy, to a greater degree, social intercourse with their fellows. No gathering for amusement, no scene of innocent social merriment is complete without the presence of the "merry old couple," the mayor and his wife. Few who know them

but can heartily give them the Moslem benediction, "May your shadow never be less."

Hon. Joseph R. Lewis.

Youngest son of Philip and Abigail Lewis. Father a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent. Mother a native of Tennessee, whose ancestors were from North Carolina.

The subject of this sketch was born at London, O., Sept. 17, 1829; has two brothers and one sister living, to-wit, Col. Elias S. Lewis, of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, O.; John Lewis, of London, O., and Mrs. Minerva Acton, of London, O.

Was educated in the common schools and academy at London, O. At the age of seventeen engaged in teaching school in the country near home, and continued in such business during the winter for several years. During the summer vacations and winter evenings he pursued the study of law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, now of Columbus, O. Was admitted to the bar at a term of the supreme court at Chillicothe, O., in September, 1854, and immediately moved to the West. Settled in Washington, Ia., in the spring of 1855, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Was a member of the first Republican State convention of Iowa, at the organization of that party, in Iowa City in February, 1856. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, Ia., in 1856, and served as such for one term of two years. Remained at Washington a number of years, as one of the leading members of the bar. In January, 1859, was married to Mary A. Chapman, of Washington, Ia. In the spring of 1860,



SEATTLE.—COMMERCIAL STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM JACKSON STREET.



SEATTLE.—J. R. LEWIS, ESQ.

owing to ill health, applied for an appointment in the Western Territories, and was appointed, in April, 1869, by President Grant, as one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Idaho Territory, and at once removed to that Territory with his family, arriving at Boise City about June 1, 1869. Remained on the bench in Idaho until June, 1871, and was appointed and commissioned as associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, but declined the appointment, and spent the summer in traveling. In the fall of 1871 returned to Boise City, and engaged in the practice of his profession there, and was at once retained by several corporations as counsel, and took a commanding position at the bar. In March, 1872, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory by President Grant, and at once removed with his family to Walla Walla, where he resided, as judge of that district, until March, 1875. Was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory, by President Grant, in February, 1875, and judge of the Third Judicial District. Removed to Seattle in April, 1875, where he has since resided. Held the office of chief justice for the full term of four years, during which time no decision made by him in the district court was reversed. In February, 1879, at the close of his term of office, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Seattle, and at once took a commanding position among the leading members of the bar, and has been eminently successful as such. For some years he has been engaged in banking as well as his profession. Organized the First National Bank of Yakima in 1882, and since then has been president of the bank. Much of his legal business has been with corporations, and during the litigation between Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the courts, has been counsel for Wells, Fargo & Co.

Is an earnest and radical Republican, and an earnest advocate of woman suffrage and local self government in relation to temperance legislation. Is earnest and untiring in whatever he undertakes. In the great controversy now going on between the people and corporate aggression he has espoused the side of the people; and, in order to make his labors as effective as possible, he was a candidate for member of the Territorial House of Representatives in the fall of 1884, for the counties of King and Kitsap, and was elected by a large majority. He believes in Seattle and her future greatness, but works earnestly for the good of the whole Territory. His family consists of his wife and two sons, one of whom is a member of the bar, and is a partner with him in the practice of law. The other son is yet at school.

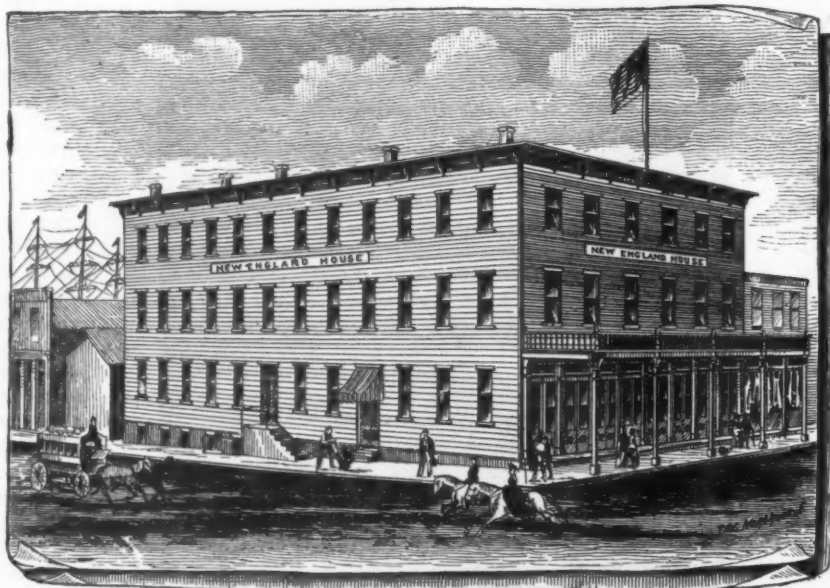
He has strong opinions upon all questions affecting the policy of the nation, Territory and city, and earnestly advocates what he deems right, regardless of all opposition. During the present session of the legislature he has been indefatigable in advocating such laws as he deemed for the best interest of the whole Territory. He is the author of the local option law of the present session, which passed the house by a unanimous vote, and the council by a three-fourths vote. Is an earnest friend of schools and churches, and took an active part in the building of our magnificent school buildings at Seattle, of which he feels proud. Is not a member of any church, but believes in the doctrines of the Methodist Church, the church of his mother. At the present session of the legislature has earnestly advocated the building of charitable and benevolent institutions, and other institutions worthy of the Territory.



YESLER BUILDING



SEATTLE.—G. C. PHINNEY, ESQ., BANKER AND BROKER.



SEATTLE.—THE NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

Dr. T. T. Minor.

Dr. T. T. Minor, whose portrait and handsome residence we publish in this number of *THE NORTHWEST*, was born in the Island of Ceylon, where his father was stationed as missionary and acting United States consul. On returning to this country Dr. Minor entered college, acquiring a classical education. The breaking out of war found him a student at the Yale Medical College, which institution he left in August, 1861, to enlist as a private in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers; and in December, 1864, was honorably mustered out of the service as assistant and acting surgeon of United States Volunteers.

On the purchase of Alaska Dr. Minor was appointed by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C., to visit Alaska in the interest of that institution, and make a report on its condition, resources, etc., which duty he performed faithfully and well.

On his return from Alaska Dr. Minor located at Port Townsend, taking charge of the Marine Hospital at that point, which position he held for fifteen years; at the expiration of which time he removed to Seattle, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Minor is a member of the school board, a member of the medical faculty of the University of Seattle. He enjoys a large and increasing practice of his profession, and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

H. H. Dearborn.

The banking house of H. H. Dearborn & Co. was established at Lowell, Mass., July 1, 1865, G. F. Dearborn being the junior partner. For many years they were the only private bankers in that city; government bonds, foreign exchange, mortgage loans and steamship agents being their principal business.

In 1872 they were also made special agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the sale of that company's bonds, and Mr. H. H. Dearborn then made his first visit to the great Northwest.

At that time St. Paul and Minneapolis had about the present population of Seattle; the journey from Sacramento to Puget Sound and return was made mostly by staging nine hundred miles; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Ter., were embryo cities, surrounded by a dense forest.

Crude as was the development of this vast section, Mr. Dearborn was greatly pleased with its great resources, beautiful scenery and healthful climate, and on his return reported to the company that the intrinsic value of the timber lands of Puget Sound was sufficient to build and equip the entire road.

For a long time after the panic of 1873, newspapers were full of accounts of the worthlessness of the Northwest country; readers of the *New Northwest* will remember articles over Mr. Dearborn's signature advising them to purchase Northern Pacific securities, as they were sure to advance when the truth should prevail.

Acting upon their advice to others, they bought for themselves several thousand shares of Northern Pacific stock at less than three dollars per share, and within four years closed out the whole at about fifty dollars per share, investing the proceeds in Washington Territory real estate, largely in Seattle.

Messrs. Dearborn & Co. have visited the Northwest many times, and strongly advise any judicious investment in real estate from St. Paul to the Pacific. Early next spring they will remove to Seattle, Wash. Ter., and become active factors in the development of that city and of the Pacific Northwest.

SEATTLE NOTES.

Grace Hospital.

This institution was incorporated in May, 1883, by Rev. Geo. H. Watson, rector of Trinity Church, Hiram Bennett, Albert M. Brookes, Andrew Scoriah, and Wm. A. Jennings. Later lots were purchased in Union Addition on Twelfth Street, near Madison, and generous subscriptions made in money and lumber, by citizens of Seattle and vicinity, for the erection of a building. The dull times of 1884, however, compelled entire cessation of the work; so that it was not until the autumn of 1885, when a bequest of \$1,000 by the late Louisa Scudder Vought, of Freehold, N. J., was received, that the trustees felt authorized to press the plan to speedy completion.

A contract was at once let for an edifice, to have a frontage of one hundred and forty-four feet and a depth of ninety-four feet; and the same is now entirely inclosed. The main building and rear extension are two stories, and the two wings one story. This arrangement will give three wards, with a capacity for forty patients; provision being made for the later erection of a fourth ward.

A special hygienic feature is that no sick room is above another.

The location of the structure is a superb one, overlooking both the Sound and the lake, and having an unobstructed view of the Olympic Mountains. Everything about the hospital is simple, but roomy and permanent.

An additional \$2,000 will complete the whole, and leave the institution free from debt and able, with untrammelled hands, to begin its work of charity and mercy.

The board of trustees must be residents of King County, and a majority members of the Episcopal Church. Anyone, however, can become an annual member of the corporation by the payment of twenty-five dollars, and a life member by the payment of five hundred dollars, subsequent to January, 1885. The privileges of annual and life membership have not been, as yet, clearly defined, but they will be such as to make it well worth one's while to hold a certificate, especially of the latter class.

The present life members are: A. A. Denny, Jos. McNaught, H. B. Bagley, Henry Villard and Ralph Shepard; these having become such by the payment of one hundred dollars or more previous to 1885. Rev. Geo. H. Watson is now president of the board of trustees, and W. A. Harrington, treasurer, with W. R. Forrest as chairman of the building committee.

The Poncin Building.

This block is one of the most complete in its appointments in the Territory. Three stories in height, fifty feet front by ninety feet deep, with handsome bay windows both front and rear, its architectural appearance is pleasing, and its desirability as a place of business unsurpassed. One of the principal features of the interior is its ample court on the second and third floors, making every room light, airy and cheerful. The first floor is occupied by F. S. Chadbourne & Co., wholesale furniture dealers, and Treen, Raymond & Turrell, dealers in boots and shoes. On the second floor are the offices of the *Sunday Star*, Kirk C. Ward editor, law offices of Geo. V. Smith, Judge Palmer, Judge Vrooman, United States Marshal Hamilton, Drs. Smith & Willard and Jas. A. Carey, insurance. On the third floor the entire front of the building is occupied by the elegant law offices of Struve, Haines & Mc-

Micken, and the rear offices are tenanted by Jas. B. Metcalf and Junius Rochister, attorneys, Prosecuting Attorney J. T. Ronald and the land agency of E. P. Edson.

The Puget Mill Company.

This important corporation owns the Port Gamble Mill, shown among our illustrations, and also the Port Ludlow and Utsalady Mills. It is a California

cargoes, which were shipped to all parts of the world.

At each mill post the company has blacksmith, machine and carpenter shops, each completely equipped with tools and machinery necessary for all repairs to their mills and shipping; also stores and warehouses filled with a complete stock of merchandise of all kinds; the assortment includes everything from a needle to an anchor. Their merchandise sales amount to over \$400,000 per year. The Puget Sound Commercial Company of Washington Territory, a sister corporation of the Mill Company, own in full twelve ships and five steamers especially employed in their lumber business. Their steamer Tyee is the most powerful, swift and complete tug boat on the Pacific Coast.

The headquarters of the Puget Mill Company and Puget Sound Commercial Company for Washington Territory are at Port Gamble, W. T. Pope & Talbot, 204 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., are the agents, and all inquiries for cargoes may be addressed to them. The company claim to be the largest lumber dealers and manufacturers on the coast. They have lumber yards at San Francisco and Vallejo, Cal.

Wanted, 1,000 Farmers.

Thousands of acres of the fertile lands of Morton County are waiting to be tickled by the plow of the husbandman; land equal to any found in any portion of the United States, and enough of it to make a thousand farmers happy and comfortable. Land that is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, flax, vegetables and everything usually raised in the temperate zone. Land where every farmer can depend upon finding a coal mine, the best grazing and water for stock, and plenty of it. Morton County is not a heaven or a paradise, but men will have to travel

many thousand miles to find a better place to settle. Morton County wants no drones, but she can find plenty for energetic workers to do. Morton County is the banner county of Dakota, so far as the perfection of crops and size is concerned. Eastern farmers say that if corn could be raised in Morton County it would be a great thing for her. Corn is raised in this county, and to perfection. In proof of this she points with pride to her fields of thoroughly ripened

corn in the autumn, and asks to show the treasures she has in a West Missouri climate and soil. She takes pride in astounding the sensibilities of the Eastern countryman who believes West Dakota to be a portion of the great frigid zone. All that this great county in West Dakota asks is for the emigrant to come, investigate her mines of wealth, look upon the crops that have been raised upon her broad bosom, look at the quality of the soil, and, if not satisfied then, it is evident he is hard to please.—*Mandan (Dak.) Times.*

It is already evident that there will be more cattle driven to the Montana ranges this year than ever before. Thousands of head have already been purchased in Texas, Oregon, Washington Territory and elsewhere, and in a month or two the influx will begin. Choteau County ranges will come in for a large share of this increase.—*Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune.*

Washington Territory.

"A thousand miles of mighty wood
Where thunder storms stride fire-shod."

—Joaquin Miller.

A million libels in a line,
A thousand fancies in a word,
By one who would a land define
Whose thunder storms are never heard.

—R. O. of Seattle, W. T.



SEATTLE.—RESIDENCE OF DR. T. T. MINOR.

concern, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and has been managed by Cyrus Walker, Esq., since 1853. The Utsalady Mills were purchased in 1877, and the Ludlow Mills in 1878. The average cut for Port Gamble Mill for twelve hours in February last was 195,000 feet, board measure, of long lumber. The most lumber ever cut at Port Gamble was 55,000,000 feet in one year.

The Utsalady Mills have a capacity of about



INTERIOR VIEWS IN DR. T. T. MINOR'S RESIDENCE.

25,000,000 feet a year, and the Port Ludlow Mills of 30,000,000. All these mills and the docks where the lumber is shipped are lighted with electricity, by the Brush system.

The company shipped, during the past year, from all their mills, an aggregate of 67,000,000 feet long lumber, 18,000,000 laths, 600,000 pickets, 2,400,000 shingles, 4,500 piles, 450 poles, 275,000 wood slats, 195 knees, 111 spars. Their product furnished 127

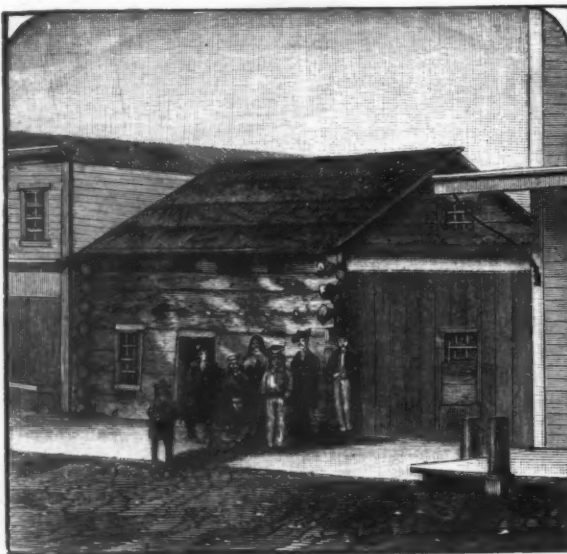
THE OLD COOK HOUSE.

[Puget Sound Weekly, July 30, 1886.]

Who, in sane manhood or old age, does not cherish the memory of his childhood's home; and who that has had a home, however poor or humble, does not remember that strong attachment, so difficult to forget or abandon, which life's young dream formed for every object, animate or inanimate, comprised in the surroundings of that home? With the rich and affluent, the objects of attachment may have been choice paintings, fine furniture or costly books and jewels; with those in humbler circumstances, they may have been only "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well," the "old arm chair," from time immemorial grand sire's especial throne, or a pet pony, the favorite of the family, or the tall, old wooden clock, that from "time whereof the memory of little folks runs not to the contrary," had stood in the northwest corner of the homestead house, reaching from floor to ceiling, and ticked and measured away the long hours of life's longest and happiest season,—youth. But when the time arrives,—and come it will for all,—when the link between the past and future must be broken; when the grown members of the family circle start out on life's journey for themselves, and the old folks and remaining little folks, resolve, perhaps, to seek a fortune in a new and strange land; when the old homestead must be transferred to strangers' hands, and all its familiar and long endeared appurtenances pass to new proprietors—how loth is the mind to break loose from its old associations; with what deep regret do we yield to the resistless laws of change, whose decrees govern our lives and shape our ever-varying course to the end. At such times we cannot consider the utility or necessity of the change; we seem unable to realize that the world is moving and we must move with it. It seems like sacrilege to abandon our home and household goods for a valuable consideration. The old clock is knocked down to the highest bidder and we feel an almost resistless inclination to knock the highest bidder down; the creaking arm chair goes for a song, which we would gladly make the purchaser "sing out of the wrong side of his mouth;" the pet pony is led away by a stranger's hand, and we mentally pray that the gentle beast, who never kicked before, may kick his new owner's brains out. We utterly refuse to consider interest in the matter. We won't be reconciled to the new order of things—it is innovation; it is progression; but it is a wanton disturbance of existing things, and, for the time, we are only desirous of preserving all things as they were.

It was with feelings akin to these that its proprietor and some of our oldest settlers last week witnessed the demolition of the old cook house of H. L. Yesler in this town. There was nothing about this old cook house very peculiar, except the interest with which old memories had invested it. It was simply a dingy-looking hewed log building, about twenty-five feet square, a little more than one story high, with a shed addition in the rear, and to strangers and new comers was rather an eye-sore and nuisance in the place—standing as it did in the business part of the town, among the more pretentious buildings of modern construction, like a quaint octogenarian, among a band of dandyish sprigs of Young America. To old settlers, however, its weather-worn roof and smoke-blackened walls, inside and out, were vastly interesting from long familiarity, and many pleasant and perhaps a few unpleasant recollections connected with the early history of the house, which we might make subjects of a small volume of great interest, had we time to indite it. Suffice it to say, however, that this old cook house was one among the first buildings erected in Seattle; was built for the use of the saw mill many years since, and though designed especially for a cook house, has been used for almost every conceivable purpose for which a log cabin, in a new and wild country, may be employed.

For many years the only place for a hundred miles or more along the eastern shores of Puget Sound, where the pioneer settlers could be hospitably entertained by white men, and get a square meal, was Yesler's cook house, in Seattle, and whether he had money or not, no man ever found the latch string of the cook house drawn in, or went away hungry from the little cabin door; and many an old Puget Sounder remembers the happy hours, jolly nights, strange encounters and wild scenes he has enjoyed around the



SEATTLE.—THE OLD COOK HOUSE, FIRST BUILDING ERECTED IN SEATTLE.

broad fireplace and hospitable board of Yesler's cook house.

During the Indian war, this building was the general rendezvous of the volunteers engaged in defending the thinly populated country against the depredations of the savages, and was also the resort of the navy officers on the same duty on the Sound. Judge Sander's office was held in one corner of the dining room; the auditor's office, for some time, was kept under the same roof, and indeed, it may be said to have been used for more purposes than any other

building on the Pacific Coast. It was the general depository from which law and justice were dispensed throughout a large scope of surrounding country. It has, at different times, served for town hall, court house, jail, military headquarters, store house, hotel, and church, and in the early years of its history served all these purposes at once. It was the place of holding elections, and political parties of all sorts held their meetings and caucuses in it, and quarreled and made friends again, and ate, drank, laughed, sung, wept, and slept under the same hospitable roof. If there was to be a public gathering of the settlers of any kind, and for any purpose, no one ever asked where the place of meeting was to be, for all knew it was to be at the cook house.

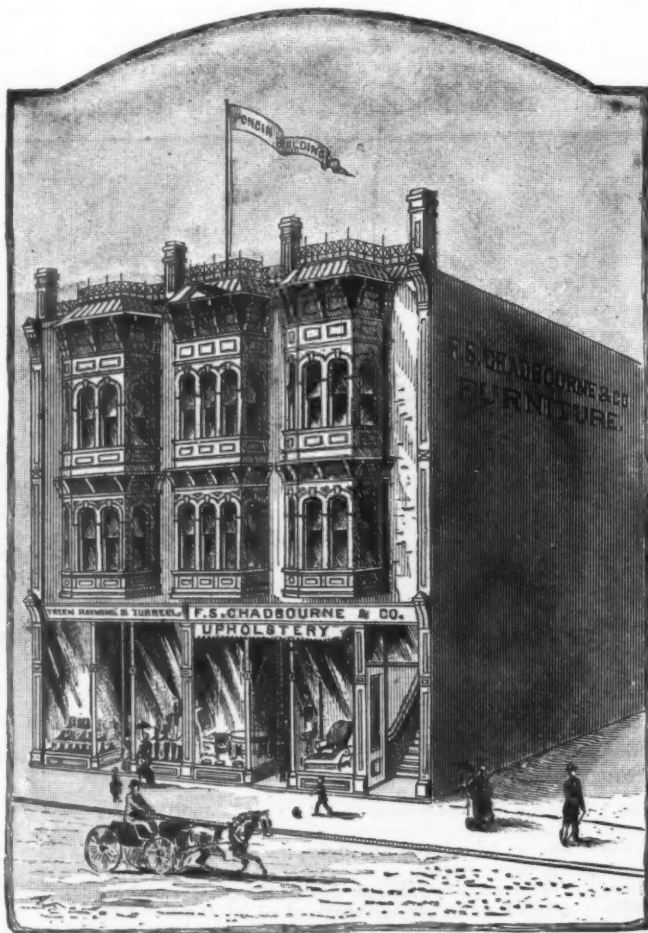
The first sermon ever preached in King County was preached by the Rev. Close, in the old cook house. The first lawsuit—which was the trial of the mate of the Franklin Adams, for selling ship's stores and appropriating the proceeds—came off, of course, in the old cook house. Justice Maynard presided at this trial, and the accused was discharged from the old cook house with the wholesome advice that in future he should be careful to make a correct return of all his private sales of other people's property.

Who, then, knowing the full history of this famous old relic of early times, can wonder that it has so long been suffered to stand and moulder, unused, in the midst of the more gaudy surroundings of a later civilization? And who can think it strange, when, at last, its old smoky walls were compelled to yield to the pressure of progression, and be tumbled heedlessly into the street, that the old settler looked sorrowfully upon the vandalish destruction, and silently dropped a tear over its leveled ruins. Peace to the ashes of the old cook house.

A. H. HARRIS, an extensive mine operator of Virginia City, Nev., has taken up his residence at Spokane Falls, with a view to investing and working mines in the Cœur d'Alene and Colville mining districts. He informed a Spokane *Chronicle* reporter that the indications of a rich mineral region in Eastern Washington and Idaho, are, as far as he has investigated, superior to those in Nevada. He thinks the country has been very poorly prospected as yet, and that there will this season be some scientific prospectors among us, who will lay bare the great hidden wealth which he is satisfied exists there. He is surprised at the remarkable openness and ease of access to the mineral and thinks that mining will be far more profitable than it was in Nevada in its best days. He is especially impressed with the developments on the south fork of the Cœur d'Alene River.

FAST TRAINS TO CHICAGO.—On and after May 2, 1886, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will, in addition to its present excellent through train service, place extra trains on its Short Line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee and Chicago, to be known as "Limited," which will make the run between St. Paul and Chicago in 12 hours and 20 minutes, and between Minneapolis and Chicago in 12 hours and 55 minutes. These trains will run daily, except Saturday, and the east-bound train will leave Minneapolis at 7:00 P. M., St. Paul at 7:35 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 5:20 A. M., and Chicago at 7:55 A. M. The west-bound train will leave Chicago at 7:30 P. M., Milwaukee at 10:05 P. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 7:55 A. M., and Minneapolis at 8:30 A. M., thus enabling passengers to get supper at starting point and breakfast at destination. These trains will be a great convenience for business men, commercial travelers and all other first-class passengers. Each train will be made up of Pullman's newest and best sleeping cars, with smoking compartments, elegant day coaches and baggage cars.

No extra passage fare will be charged, and for such as desire sleeping car accommodations the charge for berths will be the same as heretofore. First-class tickets only (including book mileage tickets) will be accepted on the "Limited." For further details passengers are referred to the time tables and other advertising matter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and to the coupon ticket agents throughout the Northwest.



SEATTLE.—THE PONCIN BUILDING.

A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

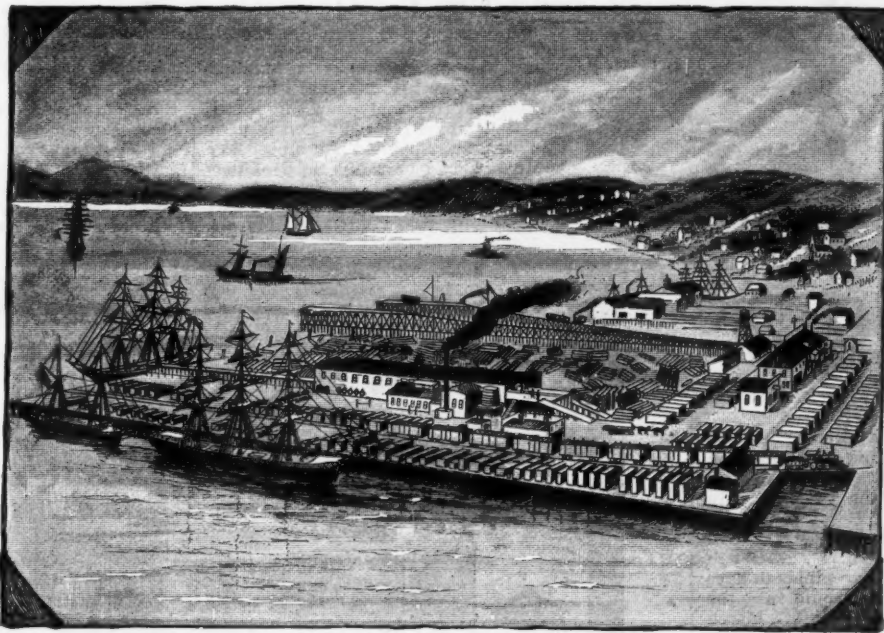
From a Speech by H. A. Castle, of St. Paul, at the National Editorial Convention Banquet in Cincinnati.

We have heard since we came here, several times, that we are supposed to have come from "the frozen North"—from the far Northwest, the extreme verge and outpost of population and civilization. Grievous error! We come from the golden heart of the continent, from the prospective centre of its civilization, from the future commercial metropolis, and, as Seward predicted, the political capital of the ocean-bound republic. (Great applause.) The gentleman from Colorado said just now that he represented the summit of the continent. I beg leave respectfully to demur. Minnesota embosoms within her borders, among her 10,000 crystal lakes, those which are the head-springs of the three great river systems of the hemisphere: the Mississippi, that flows into the Gulf of Mexico; the Red River of the North, that flows through Hudsons Bay into the Polar Sea, and the St. Lawrence River and great lakes, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. All rise in Minnesota, the summit, the watershed of North America, yet without a mountain to mar her landscape or break in upon her fertility. Now if a pine log be cast into the river at St. Paul, where I live, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to follow it floating down the Mississippi, through the gulf, along the gulf stream, and across the Atlantic, until it is thrown upon the coast of Scotland or Norway—thus marking the natural track of commerce. (Applause.) More than this! We occupy not only the physical centre and summit, but the real centre of fertile land and habitable territory, thus fully confirming our title to the ultimate seat of empire.

You all doubtless have a vague recollection of the Riel rebellion of last year. You probably all wrote erudite editorials about it, but I doubt if a single one of you has a correct idea of where it was located. That fighting was done in the cultivated valleys of Assiniboine River, at a point further from St. Paul than St. Paul is from Cincinnati. And far beyond that are the rich valleys of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries, all fertile, all habitable and destined to be inhabited by a hardy race of men, who will contribute in the near future to the productions and prosperity of our country. Now, if you place one point of a compass at St. Paul and stretch the other due northwest to the furthest reasonable limit of prosperous agricultural settlement, with every intermediate mile of land fertile and habitable, then swing the compass around in exactly the opposite direction, where do you think the wandering point will rest? Out in the Atlantic Ocean, eighty miles southeast of Savannah, Georgia! (Applause.)

Now you can see what we mean by the "ultimate seat of empire," and why we claim it. Now you can see why Chicago is jealous of the twin cities St. Paul and Minneapolis, rapidly growing into one, with a present population of a quarter of a million.

Now you can see why even New York begins to feel an occasional twinge of envy. Now you can see why Cincinnati gets down on her knees in her muddy streets, and returns thanks that we are eight hundred miles away. (Cheers and laughter.) This is Minnesota, the golden heart of the continent, the seat of empire of the republic of the future, filled with an energetic, intelligent, prosperous and progressive people, marching on, beneath their chosen banner, the blazing star of the North, to the accomplishment of her splendid destiny. (Long continued applause.)



SEATTLE.—SAW AND PLANING MILLS OF THE STETSON & POST MILLING COMPANY.

[Correspondence of the Northwest Magazine.]

THE SIMIL-KA-MEEN MINES.

ELLENBURGH, WASH. TER., April 4, 1886.

The Simil-ka-meen, or Granite Creek mines, which are attracting quite a stream of prospectors at present, are about two hundred miles north of this city. The principal route from this part of the country to the diggings is as follows:

after crossing the Columbia proceed up the Okanogan River, north seventy miles to the custom house on Soo-Yoos Lake, on the British Columbia line; thence from custom house west by north sixty miles to Granite Creek, on which are the mines. The route as far as the custom house is a pretty fair wagon road; from there on it is a pack trail. Granite Creek comes in from the north and empties into the Simil-ka-meen River, which in turn flows into the Okanogan River four miles below, south of Soo-Yoos Lake, and the Okanogan River discharges into the great Columbia.

An old, grizzly-bearded "pard," just in from the diggings, says: "'Tis a mighty tough country, boys. About fifteen hundred men in there; grub's scarce an' high; had t' pay four dollars a sack for flour an' thirty cents a pound for bacon. Snow's been from one t' two feet. Four feet t' bedrock. The gold is punkin-seed gold; a gold-pan full of it looks more like a pan o' punkin seeds. It goes 'bout eighteen dollars t' the ounce. Yes, am going back, but wouldn't advise anyone to go up there 'less they want to rough it in '49 style."

From what I can learn, placer diggings are on most of the streams coming into the Simil-ka-meen River from the north. On the south side of the river are extra good cropings of gold quartz and silver and copper ores.

The Simil-ka-meen River heads on the east slope of the Cascade Mountains, just north of the British Columbia line. The Frazer River, on which were the gold diggings that caused the great stampede of '58, flows in the exact opposite direction from the Simil-ka-meen; heads about seventy miles north, courses westward

and empties into the Pacific Ocean near Vancouver Island.

A shorter trail route to the mines, in the late summer and fall seasons, is north by east from here, crossing the Wenatchie, Inteat, Chelan and Met-how rivers (all of which empty into the Columbia from the north), at or near their mouths, and connecting with the former described route on the Okanogan River.

I am indebted to Harry Simpson for the information pertaining to the routes. Mr. Simpson is an old-timer, having traversed the whole of this country over twenty-five years ago.

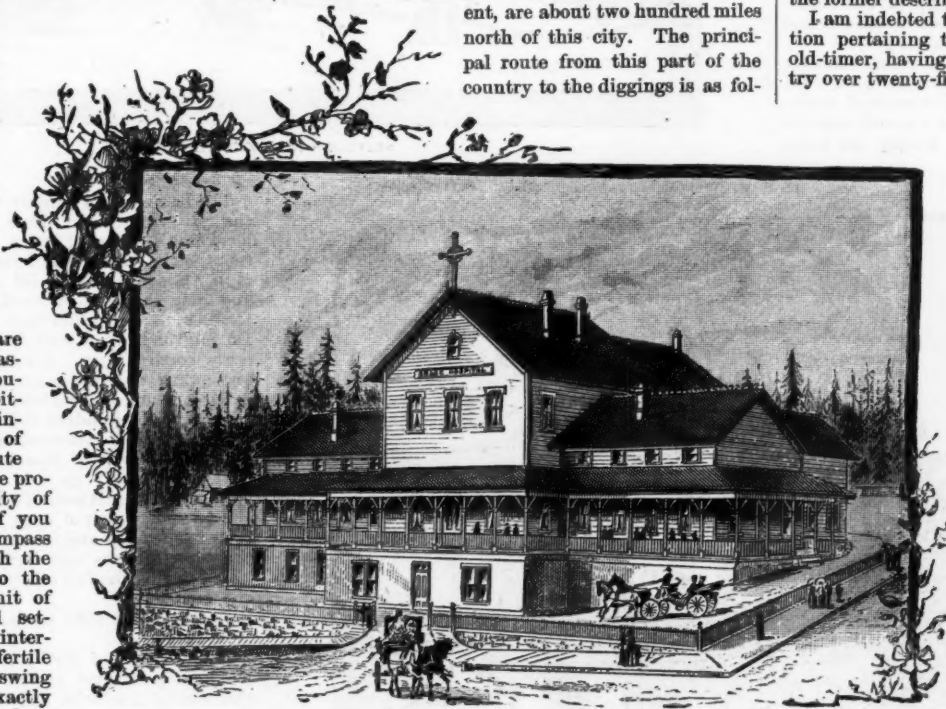
B. C. W. EVANS.

MR. E. W. CHAFFEE, of Amenia, Dakota, who spends part of the winter each year at his old home in Sharon, Ct., has just returned to Dakota with over thirty new farm hands hired in the far East. His son Herbert, and Mrs. John Reed, of Ellsworth, Ct., are among those who accompany the party to Dakota. Some of the laborers brought out their wives and children. The entire party arrived at the Sherman House, in this city, early Thursday morning, and departed on the Manitoba Railroad, via Breckenridge, on the 7:30 P. M. train of the same day.

THE seven hundred Welsh families from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, who sometime since sent an agent to examine into the inducements the Northwest offers to immigrants, have decided to settle in Eastern Washington Territory, between Sprague and the Big

Bend country. The agent's report was very favorable. The seven hundred families number, all told, 3,000 persons, and they are the largest colony that have ever changed their place of abode.

C. A. PILLSBURY & Co., of Minneapolis, sold 44,840 barrels of flour at a single sale last month.



SEATTLE.—GRACE HOSPITAL.

lows: From here in a north-northeast course thirty-four miles to Moses Coulee Ferry, on the Columbia River; across the Columbia, then on up Moses Coulee north-northeast forty-five miles to Okanogan City; north by east thirty-five miles to Snowshoe Thompson's Ferry, which crosses the Columbia River four miles above the mouth of the Okanogan River;



H. H. DEARBORN, ESQ.

THREE YEARS ON A DAKOTA CLAIM.

How a Poor Man with Nine Children Gained a Farm.

The following letter, taken from the *Bismarck Journal*, reveals what a poor man, with a large family, accomplished on a homestead claim in Dakota, in three years:

ROCK GLEN FARM, BURLEIGH COUNTY, DAK., }
Oct. 15, 1885.

In January, 1883, we made up our minds to have our future home in Dakota—if we could raise the means for coming, which was no easy task. March 20th we left Centerville, Alleghany County, New York, with a family of nine children—one daughter of age, the oldest of the other eight only ten years old, and the youngest twins less than a year old. We arrived in Bismarck on Friday, March 23d.

The first query was where I should find what I had come 1,550 miles for—that long-coveted homestead that Uncle Sam had promised us, if we would come to the new country and live on the land five years. I located my home on the southeast quarter of 2-140-81 and a tree claim on the northwest quarter, and my oldest daughter pre-empted the northeast quarter. When our papers were made out and paid for we had left only thirteen dollars.

Here we were, in a new country, without means, among strangers—but we had lots of grit. On the second of April my daughter commenced working for F. J. Call at twenty dollars a month and the next day I went to the new farm among the hills,

with spade, pick and shovel, to build our dugout. The third day after I was sent for to come back, because the babies were very ill and this put me behind nearly a week. But, to cut a long story short, I got the privilege of occupying a shack belonging to Mr. Crom and we moved into it on the eighteenth of April. Mr. Sloan, my brother-in-law, told me before we left Bismarck that he had paid Mr. Crom for breaking ten acres.

May 17th the plow was started on my homestead, and I commenced dropping potatoes under the sod. On about one and one-fourth acres the seed nearly all rotted. I planted one and one-half acres to dent corn, the seed having been raised the year before in this country—so I was told—and not over a hundred grains came up. From these I had one ear full and ripe, and a few ears partly full, from which I saved a pint of hard corn for seed. I planted half a bushel of white Ree and only one-third of that grew. I brought seed of the eight-rowed yellow corn with me, and planted half an acre with it. A little of this got

ripe and I saved seed enough from it to plant a quarter of an acre the next year, when it ripened all right. The same corn has ripened this year, and the Ree, and it yields better, and is, in my opinion, better to feed. From my potato planting we had in the fall only eight bushels. I planted five acres of beans on sod. They came up, grew finely, and bid fair for a good yield; but in August there was a hail storm that nearly ruined the beans, and our harvest was only five bushels.

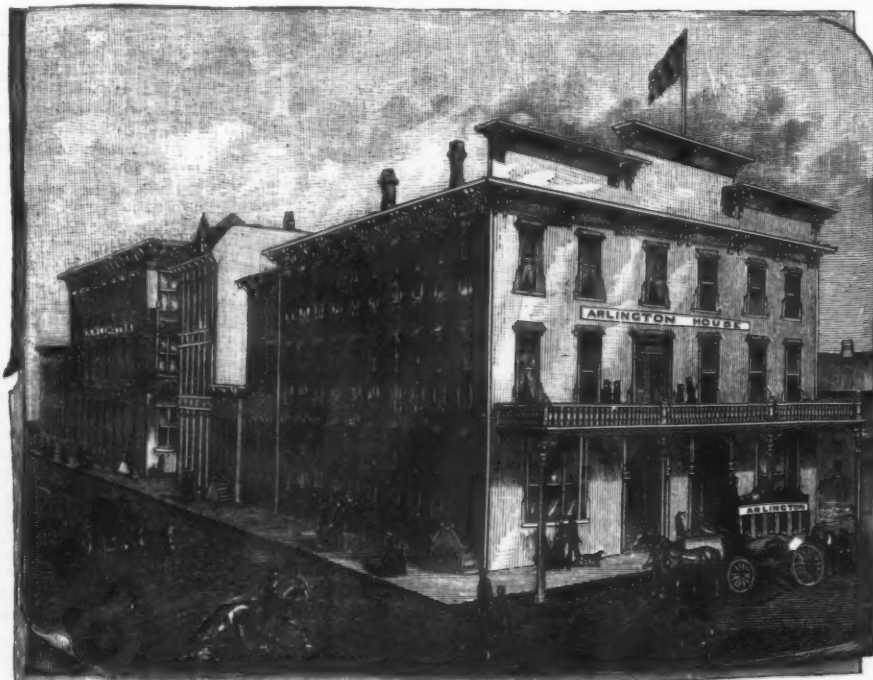
I worked for Mr. Crom and in that way paid for breaking six and a half acres on my daughter's claim, and sold a new rag carpet for six and a half acres breaking on my tree claim. But it was late in the season before this was done.

Those who were comparatively well to do were kind to us. My daughter had only worked for Mr. Call and wife half a month when she was ready to move into the country, but they advanced her a half month's pay. Mr. Beal sold us a stove and gave us three months to pay for it in. F. C. Ford sent us five bushels of potatoes, which were worth ninety cents a bushel at that time.

On the second day of July we moved into our own "house" (only a roof on one side of it, with the ground for floor), and a happy family we were. It was our home and no one could get it away from us.



SEATTLE.—THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.



SEATTLE.—THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

The last week in August I helped at threshing on the Satterlund farm three and three-fourths days, for which I was paid seven dollars and seventy-five cents,—the first money I received for labor here.

In August Mr. Crom let me have thirty-one hens and forty chickens, on condition that I should winter them and give him back thirty-five in the spring. During the fall we sold four dollars and sixty-five cents worth of eggs. We ate the young roosters, and on the first day of January, 1884, we had a flock of fifty hens, and in just one year we sold eggs to the amount of one hundred dollars and ten dollars worth of chickens and increased the flock to one hundred. On the thirtieth of March, 1885, Mr. Crom called for his hens and I gave him fifty. I had sold from January 1st to March 30th forty-nine dollars and eighty cents worth of eggs, making from thirty-one hens in one year and seven months one hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-five cents; and we had killed during the fall of 1884 fifty young roosters for our own use.

In the fall of 1883 we bought a cow and paid for it in work.

In the spring of 1884 I had twenty-three acres to put in crop and had no team. Mr. Crom had teams and wanted my help. I worked for him a day for the use of his team a day. It took twenty-nine days' work to pay for the team to put in my crops. I sowed nine acres of wheat, two of barley and four of oats, planted the rest of our land, and on a neighbor's land planted four acres to corn for two-thirds of the crop. Two acres of my crop went forty-five bushels to the acre and the rest about thirty. In July the prospects were so favorable I began to think of buying a team. August 18th I bought a good team of horses for which I paid three hundred dollars in cash. Our wheat averaged twenty-two bushels

per acre. We had three hundred and eighty-five bushels of potatoes from two acres.

This year has so far been a very prosperous one for us, although our crops were hurt some by hail and frost. Corn and beans were nearly ruined. But prices are so much better than last year it makes up in a great measure for the shortness of the crops.

To show our gain by coming here, let me say that if I had stayed East I could not possibly have done more, working just as hard as I have here, than to earn the necessities of life. Having come here, we have a good, comfortable home which is our own and we have the things to do with equal to most of the farmers where we came from. The change in our circumstances is so great it seems almost impossible that it could have been made in so short a time.

I came to Dakota for a home and have found one which suits me. I intend to live here and die and be buried here where the prairie flowers may bloom over my grave. The satisfaction of having a home for my wife and children, which I could not have got if I had stayed East, pays me a thousandfold, and would pay me had our hardships been ten times what we have endured.

W. B. COUCH.

J. J. BROWNE, of Spokane Falls, who has recently made a trip through the Cœur d'Alene mining district in Northern Idaho, writes us: "The Cœur d'Alenes are very promising,—a good many new discoveries, and people are pouring into the country. At Milo, fifteen miles above the Missouri, a smelter is nearly completed, and a concentrator is being constructed at Wardner, a mile further on. At the latter place there are from sixty to one hundred houses built and building."

WHILE quarrying rock near town the other day, William Martin found a live frog imbedded in the solid rock, eight feet from the surface. His frogship must have been living for ages in that stone sepulchre, which induces these inquiries: How he came to be entombed, the period of time he thus remained, and how he existed without nourishment? Will some philosopher please post us on this point? When the frog was found his eyes were closed and he had no use of his legs, but he has since opened his eyes and can crawl about a little. He is on exhibition at the Largent Hotel.—*Sun River (Mont.) Sun.*

ARTHUR PEMBER, who died recently at La Moure, Dakota, was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the New York Times, and was well known in journalistic circles in the East. He was a man of fine talents and generous instincts. Ill health caused him to leave the Times and engage in farming in Dakota.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"*Evolution of To-Day*" is the title of a volume by Prof. H. W. Conn, instructor of biology at Wesleyan University. It gives a summary of the evolution

titude of works and thus brings the whole subject within a compass compact enough for the average reader to handle it. He treats evolution from a purely scientific standpoint, with only a word here and there regarding its relations to other lines of thought. The style of the book is clear and methodical and its spirit is thoroughly fair minded. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.50.

Volume 1, No. 5 of the Papers of the American Historical Association is a "*History of the Appointing Power of the President*," by Lucy M. Salmon. It covers the whole ground from the foundation of the Government, and is especially interesting reading at this time in view of the existing controversy between the President and the Senate. The fact that a woman has gone to the great labor of investigating the questions involved through the mazes of long forgotten debates in Congress may be taken as a fresh indication of the

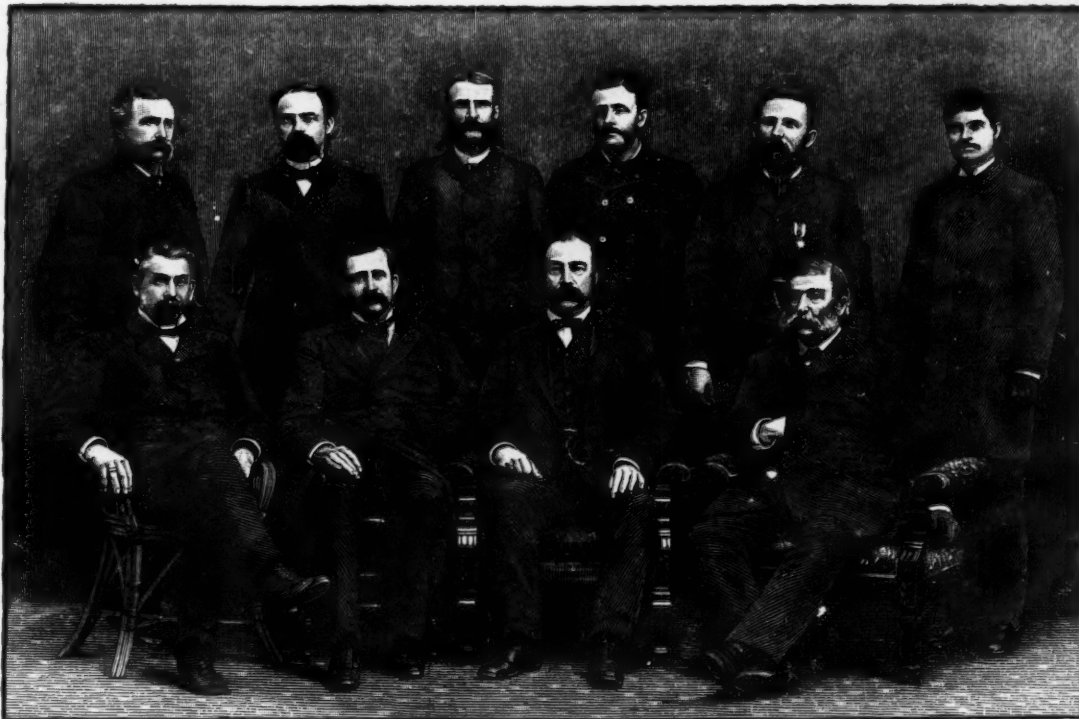
advance of the women of this country into the field of political activity. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.

The latest of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, "Questions of the Day" pamphlets is "*The Physics and Metaphysics of Money*," by Rodmond Gibbons. It contains a sketch of the means by which the banks of California, backed up by public opinion, maintained the gold standard in spite of the legal tender act, during the whole period of the suspension of specie payments in the country at large. Price, 25 cents.

"*Myrtilla Miner, a Memoir*," is the title of a tasteful little volume by Ellen M. O'Connor. Miss Miner established, in 1851, the first school for colored girls in Washington City, and bravely carried it on in the face of much bitter prejudice and hostility. She had the support in the way of financial aid, of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and of a number of benevolent Philadelphia Quakers. She died in 1864, at the age of 49. This little volume is made up largely of contributions from her friends. It contains an excellent portrait. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.

"*Cauliflowers and How to Grow Them*," with plain, practical, and explicit directions in minute detail for the cultivation and management of this crop, from the sowing of the seed to the marketing of the product, by Francis Brill, practical horticulturist, author of "*Farm Gardening and Seed Growing*," of Riverhead, Long Island, which is the county seat of Suffolk, N. Y., and the centre of the famous Long Island cauliflower district, from whence 100,000 barrels of this vegetable were shipped

to New York during October and November, 1885. This title tells the whole story about a useful little pamphlet which we have received from the author. It should be in the hands of every market gardener in the country. Price, by mail, 20 cents.



WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—GOV. SQUIRE AND MILITARY STAFF.

COL. S. W. SCOTT,
Asst. Provost Marshal.

J. H. MCGRAW,
Sheriff of King County.

COL. O. G. LYON,
Aid to the Governor.

G. M. HALLER,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

DR. T. T. MINOR,
Surgeon General.

C. H. KITTINGER,
Aid to the Governor.

MAJ. A. E. ALDEN,
Provost Marshal.

CAPT. GEO. D. HILL, U. S. A., Retired,
Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance.

WATSON C. SQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

COL. G. O. HALLER, U. S. A., Retired,
Adjutant General.

theory as held by scientists at the present time and an account of the progress made by the discussions and investigations of the quarter of a century since Darwin first startled the world with his fruitful ideas. The fact that Darwin's writings are by no



SEATTLE.—RESIDENCE OF JAMES McNAUGHT, ESQ.

means the last words on this much controverted theme is the reason for the appearance of this book. A whole literature has come into existence, following and pushing forward the lines of thought marked out by Darwin in his "*Origin of Species*." Prof. Conn summarizes the arguments and conclusions of a mul-

[Correspondence of the Northwest Magazine.]

THE YAKIMA VALLEY.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH. TER., April 10, 1886.

North Yakima, the county seat of Yakima County, Washington Territory, on the Cascade line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has the following fertile valleys and bunch grass grazing countries tributary to it: The Ahtanum Valley, three miles off to the southwest; the Natches, two miles northwest; Cowychee, four miles west; Selah, three miles north of the Yakima, extending by, one mile to the west. These valleys are from one to fifteen miles in width, and extend back into the hills and mountains ten to fifty miles. Each has a fair-sized mountain river coursing through its entire length. Between the lower ends of these valleys are large tracts of rolling, successive swells of bench lands, which are preferred for cereal raising purposes to the valley or bottom lands. Twenty miles west by north is the Titan Basin, and twenty miles south by west lies the Simcoe reservation, one of the garden spots of the Territory.

The great Moxee country stretches away from a point about three miles east of town—on the opposite side of the Yakima River—to a distance of thirty-four miles eastward. In the Moxee formerly fed and fattened thousands of head of cattle and horses, but it is now fast being reclaimed as a cereal-producing country. Fourteen miles off to the northwest begins the Cold Creek country, which is a bunch grass grazing country of 3,000 square miles in extent; and the Rattlesnake Creek country, another large extent of grazing lands, is fifty odd miles off to the east-southeast.

The city of North Yakima is nicely situated on a gently sloping, level stretch of land near the confluence of the Natches and Yakima rivers, with bunch grass covered hills showing their dark rounded backs here and there around about in the distance, and the glistening white peaks of Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier looming skyward from the timber-clad main range of the high Cascade Mountains off to the west. The town has wide streets, bordered with shade trees, and cool, clear streams of mountain water rippling along the edge of the sidewalks at the base of the trees.

In the early part of April, this year, Nicholas McCoy, an old-time Western stock man, purchased for \$42,000 cash 1,000 head of cattle and a ranch in the Moxee country, six miles east of North Yakima. Mr. McCoy, who has known the country for many years, says he will raise good crops of barley, wheat and oats on his lands. He intends purchasing 2,000 more head of cattle. His stock will roam o'er the bunch grass hills round about.

B. C. W. EVANS.

[For the Northwest Magazine.]

UPPER YAKIMA COUNTRY MINES.

The Swauk, Peshastin, Cle-el-um and Teanaway mining districts are situated in the mountains bordering along the north side of the upper end of Kittitas Valley, between the Upper Yakima and Wenatchie rivers, round about Monumental Peak, or Mount Stewart. The diverging points to the districts are Ellensburg and Teanaway City, in Kittitas Valley.

The Swauk district, which contains principally gold placer diggings, is twenty-five miles north-northwest of Ellensburg, on Swauk Creek and its tributary side gulches. Swauk Creek flows south and empties into the Upper Yakima river. The placers have been worked more or less for the past twenty years. At present there are fifty-five white men and about one hundred and fifty Chinese at work on the placer grounds in the district. Bedrock ranges to

fourteen feet in depth. The pay gravel is that principally next to the bedrock. The gold is mostly coarse—termed shot gold.

The Kittitas Hydraulic Mining Company, of Ellensburg, have ten men employed working a placer claim on the supposed old bed of Swauk Creek, near the Yakima River. The bedrock is composed of slate and sandstone in parallel strips, and ranges from three to twenty odd feet in depth. The pay is such that one man can wash out of the gravel on the claim, with a rocker, from seventy-five to ninety

vein of free milling, eighteen dollars per ton, gold quartz. A six stamp mill has been in operation on this mine for several years. On the third of April \$1,000 in gold dust was received at Ellensburg from one clean-up of the little mill.

The Teanaway district is up the Teanaway River, north from Teanaway City. Here are found galena, copper and silver ores, and some gold quartz. Mt. Stewart lies between Peshastin Creek on the east, and Teanaway River on the west. The Teanaway flows southward, emptying into the Yakima about ten miles above Swauk Creek. At the east base of Mt. Stewart are large quantities of magnetic iron ore that also carries nickel, copper and traces of tin.

Across a ridge of mountains to the east, running parallel with the Teanaway River, is the Cle-el-um River, on which is the Cle-el-um mining district, twenty miles north by west of Teanaway City. Running into Cle-el-um River from the east are Splatter, Fortune, Camp and Boulder creeks, named in order from the one coming in highest up the river. Between Splatter and Fortune creeks is the Silver King mine; just south of Fortune Creek, the Silver Bow mine; between the heads of Fortune and Camp creeks, the Tacoma Company mine, and between Camp and a fork of Boulder is the Bullion mine. These are all well-defined leads of silver-bearing ore. They have been fairly prospected and are being slowly opened up and got into working shape, so when the railroad draws near enough to make it practicable and more profitable to work the mines, machinery will be put up and the mines made to pour forth their bullion bars. Below Boulder Creek, on the Cle-el-um, is a large body of iron ore, and on the ridge between the Cle-el-um and Teanaway rivers are three distinct veins of good clean coal, thirty-eight, forty-two and fifty-six inches in width.

At Ellensburg can be seen pieces of marble susceptible to a high polish and finish, which are specimens of a vast marble quarry in the Wenatchie Valley. In the said valley is an extensive deposit of a very light, clean, white, chalky looking substance, a kind of potter's clay, known as kaolin. When burnt it as light as charcoal, and turns to a light coffee color.

Teanaway City is a new town situated at the confluence of the Teanaway and Upper Yakima rivers, twenty-five miles up the Kittitas Valley, northwest from Ellensburg, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, within ninety-five miles of deep sea water.

B. W. C. EVANS.

cents per day. The company have two miles of water ditch constructed, and two miles more under way. When the ditch is completed the ground will be worked by piping.

The Peshastin district is thirteen miles beyond the Swauk, in a northward course, on Peshastin Creek, which flows north by east, and empties into the Wenatchie river. The mines in this district are principally ledges of free milling gold quartz. The Shaffer mine, in this district, is a three to seven foot

MONTANA IN THE LEAD.—The present year will undoubtedly place Montana very considerably in the lead of all precious metal-producing States and Territories of the country. The value of our copper output added, and Montana already stands at the head. Twenty millions of gold and silver is a conservative estimate for the Territory for the year 1886. Compared with Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California,

Montana has barely begun to open and operate her numberless mineral properties. Compared, too, with these named gold and silver producing States and Territories, Montana hasn't one thousand to ten thousand invested in the mining industry. There are more mining "booms" in prospect for this Territory than one can "shake a stick at."—*Helena Herald*.

SOME fine beds of iron ore, of excellent quality, and two beds of mineral paint have been discovered, within a month, less than twenty miles northeast of Vancouver, W. T. They are very accessible and plenty of timber near.

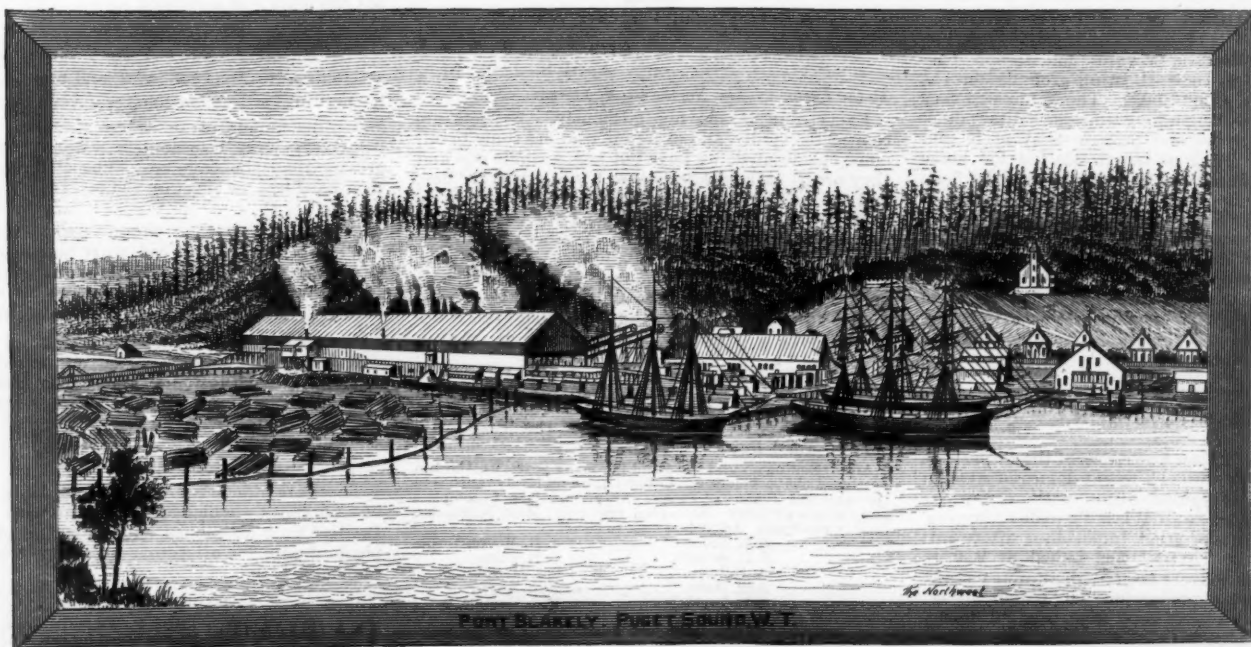
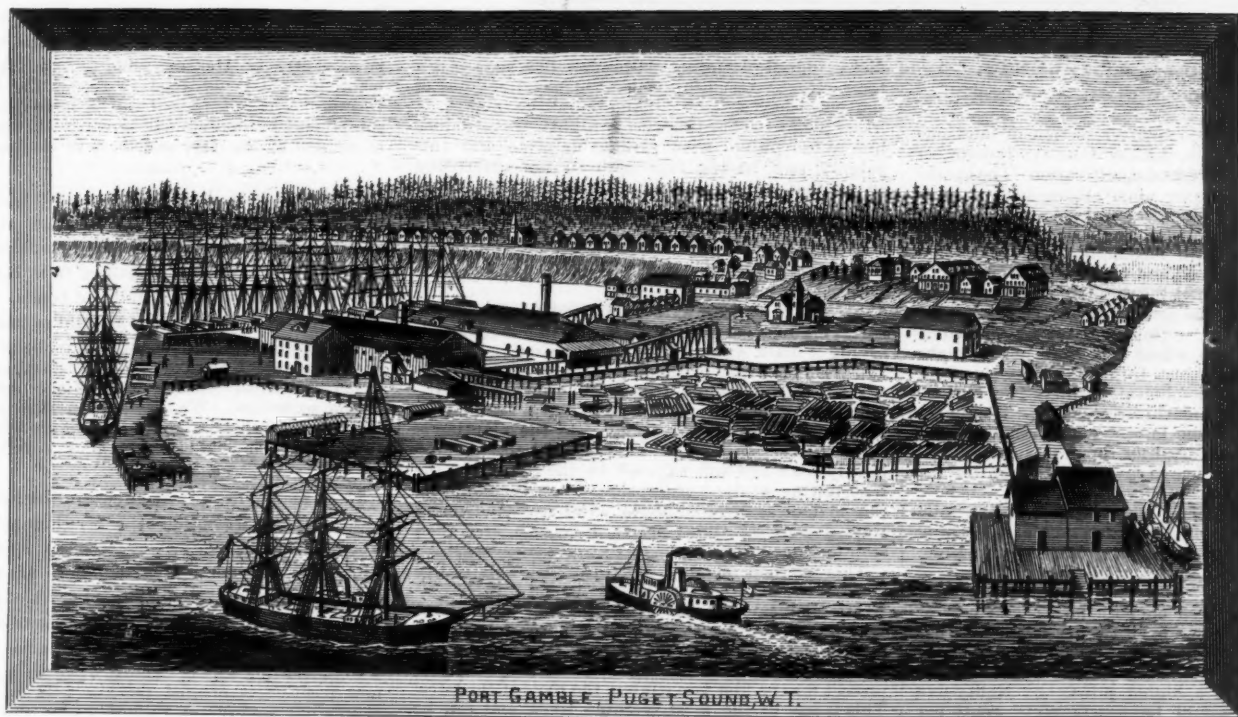
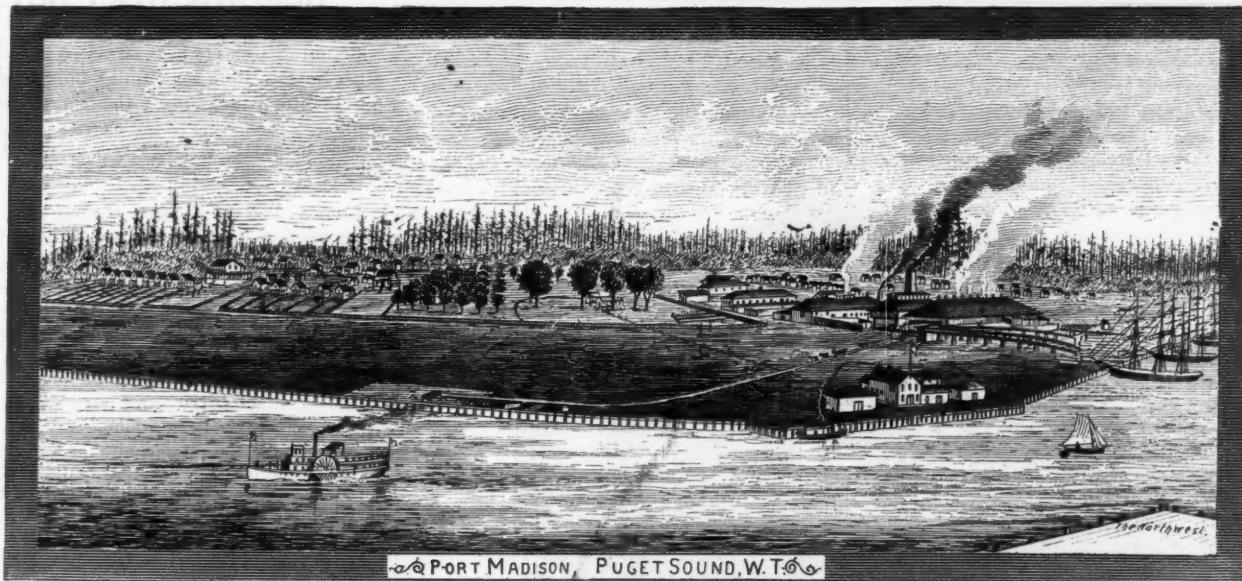
AGAIN we wish to call attention to the fact that Wadena is a good locality for a creamery. If someone would start such an institution here we believe it would be a remunerative business and it would most certainly be a good thing for the farmers in this vicinity. Anyone looking for a location in the creamery business will do well to visit Wadena.—*Wadena (Minn.) Pioneer*.

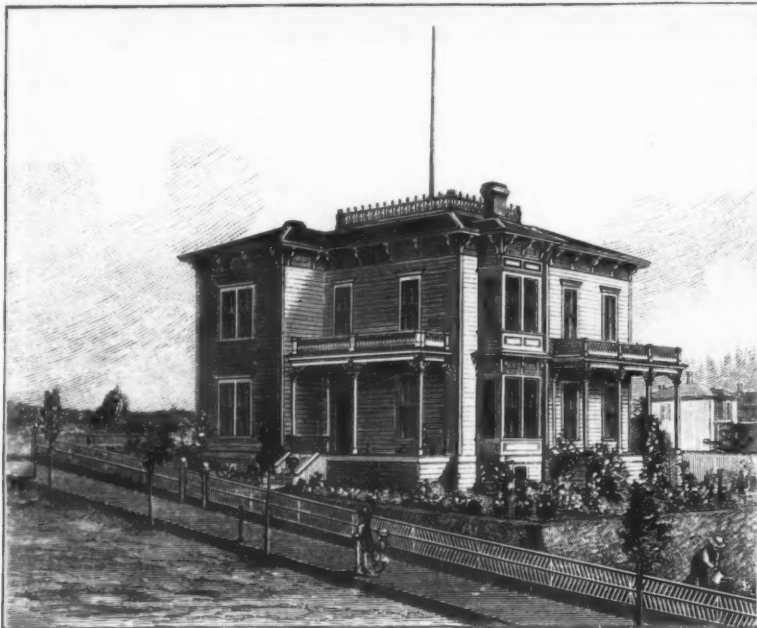


SEATTLE.—DR. THOS. T. MINOR.



SEATTLE.—RESIDENCE OF HON. H. L. YESSLER.





SEATTLE.—RESIDENCE OF HON. J. B. METCALFE, CORNER MAIN AND ELEVENTH STREETS

WHEAT RAISED AT 25 CENTS.

From the North Dakota Farmer.

S. E. Kepler owns a quarter section of land one mile north of Dawson, Kidder County, Dakota, of which eighty acres are under cultivation. The breaking was done in June, about three inches deep, about equal proportions in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and backset five inches deep the fall following. He seeded the land with Saskatchewan Scotch Fife wheat, carefully cleaned and vitrioled, one and a half bushels per acre, commencing the fifteenth of last April. No preparations of the ground before seeding other than the fall plowing. Harrowed twice after seeder, and rolled when the wheat was four inches high. Began harvesting August 15th, and threshed from the shock in the field, obtaining thirty-two bushels of wheat to the acre (machine measure). He graded his seed, and sowed the largest and plumpest grain on the new land for seed for the next year. There was a marked difference in favor of the crop on the new land in yield and quality of grain. Mr. Kepler's partner, Ed. Raymond, who has a farm one mile east and cultivated in the same manner, seeding with same variety of wheat, at about the same time, had an average of thirty and a half bushels per acre (machine measure). Their wheat graded No. 1 hard. The labor was all hired on both farms, and cost of production was a little over twenty-five cents per bushel. They have been offered eighty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds for their wheat for seed, but are holding for a higher price. At eighty-five cents the profit would be nearly sixty cents per bushel, or from eighteen to twenty dollars per acre.

TWENTY DUCKS WITH TWO SHOTS.

R. E. Bybee, Woodson Scoggins and Joseph Pacquet went over to their shooting grounds on the slough Saturday after ducks. The game was very scarce and after waiting a long time one solitary duck flew over, and Bybee and Scoggins shot at it and down it came. They at length started for home with their lone duck, and on the way espied a flock of widgeon feeding in a cove. Pacquet proposed to slip up and take a pot shot at them. But Bybee said he would not pot ducks if he never got one, and Scoggins stood by him. But Joe had come out for a mess of ducks, and ducks he was going to have; so he crept up near the lake and took a shot at them sitting, and as they rose blazed away with the other barrel, and picked up twenty fine fat widgeons as the net result.—Portland Oregonian.

A RISING SUN.

Here's the way Editor Lawrence, of the *Rising Sun*, Sun River, Mont., notices a recent domestic event in his family: "The regular edition of the *Rising Sun* made its appearance as usual last Thursday morning, but domestic events of great importance afterwards transpired, and an 'extra' was issued at 9 P. M. The 'edition' was not very large,—about nine pounds,—but it was a home production; no 'patent inside' business. It was a proof copy from original manuscript, and not expected to 'circulate' very largely at present. After close inspection, the general ver-

dict is indeed flattering. Our boy Ben. says it is a 'screamer!' As editor, general manager and one of the publishers of the 'rising' son (he makes us 'rise' about twenty times every night), we introduce him to the public with pardonable pride, and this paternal puff, having firm faith in the advertising adage, that 'all who by their biz would 'rise,' must either bust or advertise."

Black Walnut Trees in Dakota.

TOWER CITY, D. T., April 20, 1886.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

Having read Ira E. Briggs' inquiry in your journal, asking if black walnut trees can be raised in Dakota, I answer, they can, by observing the following:

Plant the nuts where they are to grow, in the fall, four feet apart, in rich land, one and a half inches deep, and cover with fine clay. If the planting is done in the spring, the nuts should be covered lightly with dirt and exposed to the action of the frost during winter until spring, when the planting can be done as directed above. Cultivate the young trees five or six times before July 20th, and then stop for the season.

This method should be continued four or five years, until the trees smother the weeds. If the cultivation is neglected the trees will die, as they are very tender while growing. It is absolutely necessary to have other trees as nurses growing on the north, east and west sides of the walnut strips, to protect for the first two winters the roots of the trees. This is one of the most valuable trees, and can be grown successfully here with proper care.

JAMES FARRELL.

A Presbyterian Preacher Wanted.

RITZVILLE, W. T., }
April 12, 1886.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

Everything is moving gloriously. Settlers are coming in rapidly, and everyone who has come to our office has located, we have not lost a single one and they are as enthusiastic as ever I was. Crops are fine, and the outlook is tiptop. Our town is building up rapidly. Send us the people and we will fill the country with beautiful farms. Weather fine. Have had some fine showers. My apples, pears, plums, cherries, berries, etc., are doing finely. Send us a good Presbyterian minister and we will be happy. How I run on, but I am enthusiastic about this country.

B. N. C.

Partners Wanted.

Under the above heading the following advertisement appears in a recent issue of the *Teanaway*, (Wash. Ter.) Bugle:

After roaming around the world for many years, we, the undersigned old bachelors, have settled down on lovely ranches in the beautiful Teanaway Valley. All we now lack to complete happiness is partners. No capital required. Must be females. Beauty no object. Address at once to either:

S. L. Bates,	J. H. Moore,
J. B. Stevens,	C. M. Giles,
A. Helmer,	Col. Mason,
Aug. Haas,	Eph. Allyn,
S. L. Taylor,	T. L. Gamble,
Gus. Pietat,	N. Plaisted,
H. Boardwell,	

Reference: Postmaster at Teanaway, Wash. Ter.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

BOZEMAN seems to have advanced nearer than any other Northwestern community, outside of Washington Territory, to granting the ladies the right of suffrage. According to the charter of Bozeman the woman taxpayers of that city are entitled to vote at all city elections.

LISBON, Dak., has been bidding for the great southern branch of the Milwaukee road, by offering lots upon condition that they are occupied for depot and track purposes. But later movements indicate that it has become necessary to make unconditional offers, and further efforts are under way on this basis.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY contains 66,880 square miles, or exactly the same area as the States of Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maryland, and West Virginia combined. Yet with all our expanse of territory, Rhode Island, the smallest of the group, has double our population.—*Yakima Signal*.

THE Helena (Mont.) *Independent* has gone into new hands. Its purchasers are J. S. Dickerson, assistant press agent, at St. Paul; Alex. Devine, formerly of the *Billings Herald*, and W. S. Hendey, late of the *Livingston Enterprise*. Helena is the news centre of Montana, and has a great future before it. It is destined to repeat the history of Denver. The *Independent* in the hands of these accomplished journalists will greatly aid the forward movement of the city, and share in its prosperity.

MESSRS. GOLD, BARBOUR & SWORDS, of 18 Wall Street, New York, have just issued what they call their "Bond Book," a handsome pamphlet of seventy-two pages, exclusively devoted to information for the benefit of investors in railroad bonds. It shows, in the case of each road, the amount of mortgage per mile, approximate rate of interest realized on cost of bonds at present market quotations, and many other items of interest tending to show the actual values of the securities. We may say, in this connection, that Messrs. Gold, Barbour & Swords are a firm of high standing in financial circles in New York.

EVERYBODY in railway circles in the Northwest is pleased at the promotion of J. M. Hannaford, of the Northern Pacific, from general freight agent to general traffic manager. Mr. Hannaford has a head big enough to carry a system of 3,000 miles of road, with all its connecting and outlying interests, without ever getting things mixed. Besides he has a friendly, accommodating way of dealing with the public. The new position is created for him. It existed for a short time during the Villard regime and then covered all of Villard's rail and navigation routes, and was then held by John Muir. When Villard went out the office was abolished.

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE MARKET.—Market very active first two weeks of April and many sales. Latter part of April not so many transfers, but in dollars and cents amounted to as much, as the few sales were very large transactions. Money for loans is greater than the demand. The strikes South and East have had no effect on the market.

E. S. NORTON.

"The best on earth" can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve—a speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, sores, piles, tetter, and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. 25 cents. Guaranteed.

Wm. Black, Abingdon, Iowa, was cured of cancer of the eye by Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all blood disorders and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best tonic and appetizer known. 50 cents.

There are nineteen metals more valuable than gold, but no remedy which will compare with Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs and colds. A prompt and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles. 50 cents and \$1.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C.
No pay asked for patent until obtained.
Write for Inventors' Guide.



I WAS in very notable company for an hour in Chicago one day in April. Mr. Chas. F. Gunther has the best collection of autographs to be found in the West,—the best in some lines to be found in America. He took me to see a few of the choicest of his treasures, which he keeps in a safe deposit company's vault,—the greater part being at his house. I could have lingered all day over these rare manuscripts, but courtesy to my entertainer, who is a busy man, constrained me to hasten from one to another. Thus I could give but a minute to a letter by Tasso, or to a leaf from an account book wherein Michael Angelo wrote down his reckonings with his workmen, or to a note by Macchiavelli, or a long letter by Galileo. I did insist, however, on reading through a charming little note from the poet Keats to his sweetheart, an order from Wallenstein to one of his generals, an unprinted poem by Burns, written as a song for a jovial company, and a droll little excuse by Edgar A. Poe for missing an engagement by reason of the seductions of certain mint juleps. Some long memoranda by Napoleon, written at St. Helena, on the margin of Gen. Bertrand's manuscript, bothered me by reason of the cramped and peculiar writing more than an Italian letter from the Emperor's mother to her *cari figli*, addressed jointly to Napoleon and Joseph. Letters from George Eliot, Victor Emanuel, Voltaire and Bolingbroke were turned over hastily, but when I came to the chief gem of the collection there was a pause.

This gem is an autograph of Shakespeare, the only one on this side of the Atlantic. It has been cut out of a book or from the bottom of a letter and pasted opposite the title page of a volume of the second folio edition of Shakespeare's plays. The date of the book is 1623. It belonged to John Ward, an actor, who wrote as follows on the same page:

"Printed 1623. The words of William Shakespeare. Born in April, 1564, and died in April, 1616.—JNO. WARD."

Ward's writing and signature have been verified

by comparison with letters of his still extant, and the Shakespeare signature compared with the few existing in England, and found to be genuine beyond question. Mr. Gunther gave me a photographic copy of the entire page.

Now and then you see a name on a sign that corresponds with the owner's occupation. I noticed in Chicago lately this sign: "A. Brettschneider, Wood Engraver." Brettschneider is German for board cutter. There used to be a fruit store in Washington kept by J. Orange, and a tobacco shop with the sign "A. Plugge, Tobacco." "January & Frost" is a brokers' sign in New York. It ought to chill the courage of the most ardent speculator. "A. Dauber, Portrait Painter," is a sign in Brooklyn, which is more appropriate than felicitous. It is almost as bad as "Adam Poor Blacksmith," without punctuation and with a wide space between the A and the d.

I COPIED this sign from the front of a restaurant in a little town in Alabama:

KIT SMITH,
DEALER IN FI
NE FAMILY GR
OCERIES LUNC
ES AT ALL HO
URS FRFSH PAR
CHED PEANUTS.

TOURISTS who contemplate making this year that most wonderful and interesting of all journeys on the American continent, the trip to the National Park, will be glad to learn that the hotel accommodations in the park are to be greatly improved in time for the season's business. Besides the big hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs, there will be comfortable stopping places at the Upper and Lower Geyser Basins, the Grand Canyon and the lake. A new company, with ample capital, managed by men of experience and business sense, is to conduct these houses. The travel to the park this year promises greatly to exceed in volume that of any previous season.

OVER THE CASCADES.

At the April meeting of the Northern Pacific board of directors it was decided to build a switchback road over the Cascade Mountains this season, in order to open the short line from Eastern Washington to Puget Sound without waiting for the completion of the great tunnel, which will take at least two years to excavate. If the work on the switchback is no heavier than the engineers anticipate from the preliminary survey already made, the road can be built in time to be operated for moving the wheat crop next fall.

In view of this action of the board, we recommend enterprising settlers going into Washington this year to look for locations in the Upper Yakima Valley and around the three beautiful lakes which feed Yakima River. In those regions there are many good claims not taken, where farms can be made with little or no clearing. The distance from the Sound cities will be less than one hundred miles by the new railroad, insuring a near market for cattle and farm products. The coal fields, soon to be opened on the slopes of the Peshastin Mountains, and the mining for precious metals already begun in the same range, will give a still nearer home market. This region will be certain to have a considerable development this year.

PRICES OF LEADING NORTHWESTERN STOCKS.

Messrs. Gold, Barbour & Swords, 18 Wall Street, New York, report the following closing quotations of miscellaneous securities, April 24th:

	Bid.	Asked.
Northern Pacific 1st Mortgage Bonds	115 7/8	116
" " 2d "	94 1/2	94 3/4
" " P. d'Oreille Div "	104 1/2	104 3/4
" " Missouri Div "	106	106 1/2
" " Dividend Certificates	93	94
St. Paul & Duluth, common	59	60 1/2
St. Paul & Duluth, preferred	108 1/2	110 1/2
Northern Pacific, common	25 1/2	26
" " preferred	57 1/2	57 3/4
Oregon Transcontinental	29 1/2	30
Oregon Railway & Nav.	98 1/2	99 1/2
Oregon Transcontinental bonds	99 1/2	99 3/4
Oregon Railway & Nav. 1sts	112 1/2	113
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 1sts	114 1/2	115
Northern Pacific Terminals	106 1/2	106 3/4

* Flat.

REVIEW OF THE MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE,
MINNEAPOLIS, April 27, 1886.

The wheat trade of the Northwest has presented no important changes during the past month. Values have ruled steady but were weak during the early part of the month, the decline being 5@6c. at one time. During the past two weeks there has been a much better demand, and the market advanced 3c. The last days of the month, however, brought more pronounced weakness, and the gains were all lost. With the exception of a few days about the middle of the month, the market has been extremely dull. The flour market has been flat, and millers have bought sparingly. Receipts, both here and at Duluth, have been large, and, as the mills have drawn but moderately upon stocks in store, our big visible is still much too big. Instead of decreasing during this month, as usual, the total stock at the three principal points in the State has actually increased. Wheat in elevators at these points, on the dates named, was as follows:

	March 29.	April 26.	A year ago
Minneapolis	5,317,000	4,707,000	3,584,000
St. Paul	1,043,000	1,008,000	927,000
Duluth	6,054,000	7,393,000	6,333,000
Totals	12,414,000	13,108,000	10,844,000

The reduction at Minneapolis last week was only 111,000 bushels, although that is quite as large as the reduction a year ago. Last year there was a steady but slow shrinkage of stocks until September 28th, when only 2,000,000 bushels were left in store here. If the flour market should improve and give the mills a chance to run their machinery to anything like full capacity our stock of wheat would quickly melt away. But it looks now as though the new crop will find plenty of old wheat in the bins. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the fact that there is a great deal less wheat in country elevators in the Northwest than last year at this time. Then the Millers Association alone held about four millions, while now it has less than half a million. Other parties who held their wheat last year have shipped out freely this spring, and it is claimed that there is not a great deal more to come. Farmers still hold considerable wheat, but it is reported that there is more disposition to sell now, as the course of the market during the past month has discouraged them. Following are the highest and lowest prices of wheat in this market during the month compared with a year ago.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Year ago
No. 1 hard	83 1/4	79	93
No. 1 northern	80	75	...
No. 2 northern	75	72	...

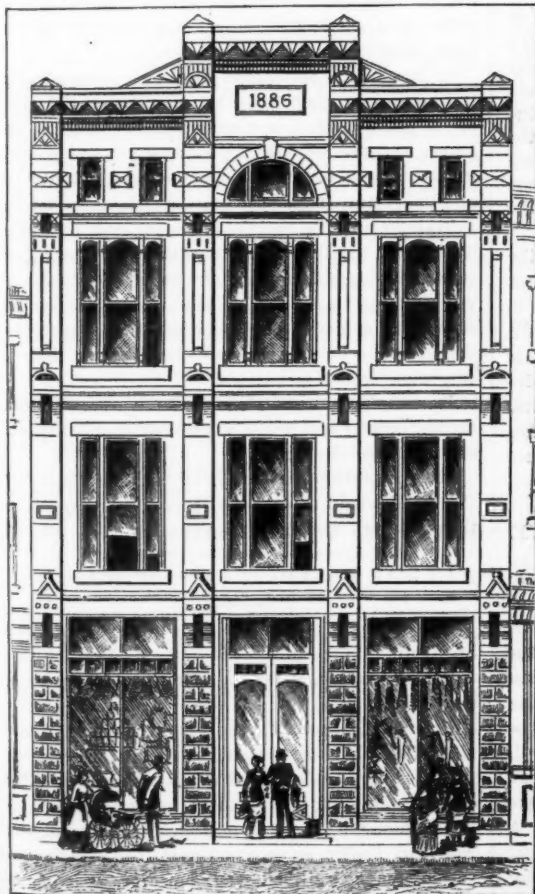
To add to the weakness of the situation, the outlook for a good crop of spring wheat is excellent. Seeding is almost finished in Minnesota and Dakota, and the season is nearly two weeks earlier than last year. Rain was much needed in Dakota and in some portions of the Territory wheat was sown in the dust. During the past few days, however, heavy rains have extended all over the Northwest, and the ground is in excellent condition. In Southern Minnesota and Dakota the plant is already up and looking well. The cool weather has checked too rapid growth and caused the plant to stool well, giving it good root. Of course the crop is subject to many mishaps before harvest, but the present indications are all favorable for a large yield. The area sown this year will be fully as large as last.

The flour market is flat as a flounder. Foreign demand is light and the home trade is far from satisfactory. The price of flour is below that of wheat relatively, and millers find it difficult to make sales at a price which will let them out with profit. There is a large amount of flour in store here and at Duluth awaiting the opening of navigation and until that is out of the way there is little chance for new business. Eastern buyers say they are filled up at low prices and show no desire to add to their supplies. Following are the quotations in the market:

Patents in sacks to local dealers	\$4 60 @ \$4 80
Car lots	4 50 @ 4 60
In barrels	4 60 @ 4 75
Bakers	3 60 @ 3 75
Red Dog (in barrels)	1 80 @ 2 15

FOR the plate of the handsome engraving of the Snoqualmie Falls, which appears on the first page of this number, we are under obligations to the editor of the Snohomish Eye, an enterprising and always readable newspaper, published at Snohomish City, Washington Territory.

Two colonies of Welsh settlers have recently gone into the Big Bend country, north of Sprague, Washington Territory. The Welsh are an industrious, thrifty and intelligent class and make good citizens wherever they go.



INGTON & SMITH, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

The Northwest

Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Literature, Agriculture and Western Progress

[Entered at the Post Office as Second-class Matter.]

E. V. SMALLEY, - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE is published in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., on the first of each month, by E. V. SMALLEY. M. E. GRAVES, Manager Minneapolis Office; THEO. F. KANE, General Business Agent; STEPHEN CONDAY, Publisher's Assistant.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: Mannheimer Block, Third and Minnesota streets, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: Tribune Building, Room 23.

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Mills Building, 15 Wall Street. Philadelphia, corner Third and Dock streets, Joseph Creamer, Agent. Portland, Oregon, Bureau of Immigration.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.50 per year. Subscribers in Europe should remit twenty-four cents in addition, for ocean postage. All subscriptions should be sent to the main office, St. Paul, Minn., to avoid delay.

THE TRADE is supplied from the St. Paul office of THE NORTHWEST, and also by the American News Company, New York and the Minnesota News Company, St. Paul.

ADVERTISING RATES: Per line, each insertion, 25 cents; one inch space, each insertion, \$3. Yearly rate, \$25 per inch. Address,

THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE,
St. Paul, Minn.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

26 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEGOTIATE RAILROAD LOANS.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL,
RECEIVE THE ACCOUNTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND CORPORATIONS.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MAY, 1886.

GET UPON THE LAND.

Read the interesting narrative of the struggles and success of a poor settler in Dakota, which we print on another page. This man was as heavily handicapped as any man with health and strength could well be. He had a wife and nine children and no money. He did not even have means to buy a team. Of course, he had a hard time. Yet he has pulled through, and in three years has become an independent farmer, looking out from his own home upon his one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land. What could he have accomplished had he remained in the East? He was foredoomed to poverty. A meagre livelihood for his family was all he could hope to gain. Nothing could be saved for old age or sickness. Fate had hemmed him in on all sides. No matter how industrious and saving he might be there was no way out of his narrow, toilsome, hopeless situation save the one chance of emigration. This he courageously seized, and he is saved. Now he can look the future cheerfully in the face. Hereafter nature will work for him. His crops will ripen, his stock increase, and his farm become more and more valuable, as the years go by.

The same chance is open to thousands of others in the East who are in the tightening grip of poverty. It will not be open long. The area of free and fertile Government land is fast diminishing year by year. We predict that in five years from this time there will be no good land left for homesteading save what requires artificial irrigation or must be cleared of forest growth. Only on the prairies can the settler without means gain a farm for himself.

Get upon the land while there are free homesteads still to be had, is our earnest advice to the multitude of honest toilers who see no pathway to inde-

pendence in their present conditions. Endure privation and loneliness, if need be, for the sake of being your own masters and of gaining a competence for your declining years, and the right to live without the favor of any man. The underlying forces of our times are fast dividing the people into two classes,—employers and wage workers:—those who have something and those who have nothing. Escape when you can from the ranks of those who toil for hire. Their burdens are becoming more and more galling. Be your own employer. Get upon the land.

WRITING OUTSIDE OF THE FACTS.

Frank Wilkeson is a bright, versatile writer, who has seen a good deal of the West and likes now and then to describe the novel features of its life and scenery in a magazine or newspaper article. He has the true journalist's instinct to see what is interesting and describe it in an interesting way. This he inherits from that excellent ex-journalist, Samuel Wilkeson, his father, long secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. When Frank makes a mistake it usually results from generalizing from isolated facts. Such a mistake, and a very serious one it is in this instance, is made in his article on the range cattle business, published in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*. He takes his own experience in stock raising in Kansas in 1871-2, when he lost nearly his whole herd during an exceptionally disastrous winter, as typical of the hazards and losses of the entire industry and from it argues that cattle raising cannot be successfully carried on west of the 99th meridian, nor outside of the corn countries; that the best cattle country is a narrow strip lying between the 97th and 99th meridians, extending from Dakota to Texas; that the fact that there are more cattle in the corn States than on the ranges proves that the latter are not adapted to the cattle business, and that it is simply barbarous to turn out cattle on any range north of Texas.

Evidently Mr. Wilkeson knows little about the range cattle business in Northern Wyoming, Montana and Western Dakota, and has given no consideration to the advantages of the dry winters of those regions over the wet, snowy, variable winters of Kansas, or to the superior, nutritious qualities of the northern bunch grass, whether green or cured in the stalk, over the buffalo grass of the southern plains. He is wide of the fact in stating that "many of the men who own or control Wyoming, Dakota or Montana ranges have practically abandoned the business of breeding cattle; driven out of it by the severe losses of female cattle during the winters, and now confine their attention to grazing young steers, known as 'pilgrims,' which they bring upon the range from the Eastern States."

The great movement of young cattle from the East to the Northwestern Territories during the past four years has not been of steers, but of heifers to stock new ranges. This movement, which still continues, is in itself the best evidence that it is profitable to breed cattle in the Northwest, in spite of the low prices for beef that have prevailed of late. If a further evidence is needed let Frank Wilkeson try to buy an old Montana herd and see if the owner is tired of the business and anxious to sell.

A RAILROAD TO THE COLVILLE VALLEY.

A company has just been incorporated in Washington Territory to build a railroad from Spokane Falls northward to the rich mining district of the Colville Valley, and thence on to the Little Dalles of the Columbia, from which point there is now continuous steamboat navigation to Farwell, where the Canadian Pacific crosses the river. This road will, in time, be one of the most important in the West. It will serve the double purpose of an outlet for the Colville mines and a north and south line connecting the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway systems. A large part of the country it will traverse is, apart from its remarkable mining resources, valuable for timber and agriculture. The Colville Valley is already well settled by farmers. The town of Colville,

county seat of Stevens County, has about eight hundred people. A superb water power exists at the Falls of the Colville, and the Kettle Falls of the Columbia, near the mouth of the Colville, could turn as many wheels as the Falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis.

The incorporators of the railroad company are C. B. Wright, Philadelphia; N. Armstrong, Glendale; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul; J. W. Sprague, Tacoma, and J. J. Brown, E. J. Brickell and A. Davis, Spokane Falls.

From Spokane Falls to Colville the distance will be about seventy-five miles across plateaux, and through the Colville Valley. From Colville to the Little Dalles, the road will run through a valley for about thirty miles. A branch from Colville to Kettle Falls, to reach the Gold Hill mining district, will be about ten miles long.

ANOTHER NORTHERN PACIFIC BRANCH.

The suggestion in Vice President Oake's last annual report of a branch line to the Philipsburg mining district in Western Montana, from Drummond on the Northern Pacific, has already been taken up by a party of Philipsburg business men who have formed a company to build the road. Speaking of the project the *Deer Lodge New Northwest* says: The grade is very light and without cut or fill. The engineers' estimate places the cost per mile of road at something over \$3,000. This would make the total aggregate expended in road work less than \$100,000. After completion, with its equipment of rolling stock, etc., the entire outlay should not exceed \$175,000. Now the tonnage of Philipsburg last year, going and coming, was a trifle in excess of 6,000 tons. To transfer this \$55,000 to \$60,000 was paid freighters. Estimating the passengers, mail and express service at \$10,000 (a very conservative figure) we have a total traffic outlay of about \$70,000. Surveyors are now busily engaged in running the line.

SPARKS AGAIN OVERRULED.

The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order of Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, of April 3, 1886, suspending the final action upon entries upon the public lands.

In his notice to Sparks Secretary Lamar says: "Whatever necessity may have existed at the time of its promulgation, has ceased to be sufficient to longer continue an order suspending all action, and involving in a common condemnation the innocent and the guilty, the honest and the dishonest. While I earnestly urge the exercise of the strictest vigilance to prevent, by all the agencies within our power, the consummation of fraudulent or wrongful land claims, yet when the vigilance of all these agencies shows no substantial evidence of fraud or wrong, honest claims should not be delayed or their consideration refused on general reports or rumors."

The Secretary then directs Sparks to proceed in the regular orderly and lawful consideration and disposal of the suspended claims.

Thus the settlers have won at last. If President Cleveland would now revoke Sparks into private life, the good work would be complete.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

It is currently reported in the newspapers that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, whose terminus has been at Devils Lake since the town was started, will push out this season and build fifty or one hundred miles. This will be in violation of the old Villard-Hill agreement, under which certain branches were traded and it was arranged that so far as future building in Dakota was concerned the Manitoba should be a north and south road and the Northern Pacific an east and west road. It is proverbial among railroad men, however, that agreements between rival companies are made to be kept only as long as it is for the interests of the con-

tracting parties to keep them. There is room enough in North Dakota, north and west of Devils Lake, for both the Manitoba and the Northern Pacific systems to be extended without any real occasion for conflict or jealousy. As one moves westward from Devils Lake City the other will doubtless advance from Sykeston towards the bend of Mouse River and the Turtle Mountain country.

THE NORTHWEST ON WHEELS.

We are not able, as was promised last month, to give now a definite program of the summer tour of THE NORTHWEST ON WHEELS. We expect to visit all the towns reached by the Northern Pacific main line and branches, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's lines and possibly also the Oregon & California Railroad. We cannot yet say with certainty, however, exactly the order in which these visits will be made. Probably our business car will run first as far as Helena, Mont., without stopping, working thence westward to Puget Sound, and reserving the towns in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Eastern Montana for July and August. In September we propose to see the country tributary to St. Paul in the Minnesota Valley and Southwestern Minnesota.

Our party will consist of the editor, our business agent and our special artist. Last year we made a special feature of illustrating towns, with the purpose of showing that there are already many important centres of trade and civilization, some having attained the rank of considerable cities, scattered through the far Northwest. This year we shall give particular attention to landscapes and scenes connected with new settlement, farming, mining and stock raising. Some of the pictures will present characteristic landscapes in new regions just beginning to attract agricultural settlers. These will give the reader an idea of the "lay of the land" and the general look of the country, and will thus supplement the descriptive matter, which will aim to present, without exaggeration, plain facts and honest opinions.

We ask the kind co-operation in this work of all who are interested in the development of the new Northwestern States and Territories.

THE June number of THE NORTHWEST, containing Col. Lounsbury's illustrated article on Duluth, will appear much earlier than the usual date of issue. We expect to put it in the hands of subscribers by May 15th. Among the pictures will be general views of the city as it was in 1876, 1882 and 1885, street scenes, conspicuous buildings and a portrait of Jay Cooke. There will also be a diagram of the new harbor improvements, and a map of the country surrounding Duluth. The descriptive matter will be a careful, thorough presentation of Duluth's history, resources and bright prospects.

At last there has been a definite agreement reached between the Union and Northern Pacific companies in relation to the Butte traffic. The narrow gauge road between Butte and Garrison, on the Northern Pacific, will be widened to standard gauge and operated by a new corporation, the stock of which will be owned in equal amounts by the two Pacific companies. This arrangement will give the Northern Pacific access for its cars to all the mines and mills of Butte and Anaconda.

A CURIOUS thing about the hot spell in April in the Mississippi Valley was that while it advanced the growing season about three weeks beyond the average, the spring was fully three weeks behind time in the Pacific Northwest. Last year matters were reversed. Here in Minnesota winter lingered almost into May, while in Oregon and Washington the grass was green in the latter part of February and early flowers bloomed. Perhaps the editor of the *American Meteorological Journal* will tell us whether this was the result of any known climatic law.

THE Walla Walla *Statesman* calls aloud for the suppression of the anti-railroad cranks and agitators and for immediate action to connect the wheat region of which Walla Walla is the centre with the Northern Pacific Cascade branch to Puget Sound.

M. B. HARRISON.

Matthew Bland Harrison, whose portrait appears on this page, is an active and successful real estate dealer, operating in both Duluth and St. Paul. He was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1856, and descends from two famous old Virginia families, the Harrisons and the Blands, one of which furnished a governor of the State and a president of the United States, while from the other sprang such famous men as John Randolph, Randolph Tacker, Roger A. Pryor, Robert E. Lee, and others. The Blands date back in the Old Dominion almost to the first settlement. The oldest church in the State is Blandford Church, in Prince George County, named from the family. Col. Frederick Bland was a colonel in the Revolutionary army and a member of the Congress that framed the constitution. Young Harrison did not profit in a pecuniary

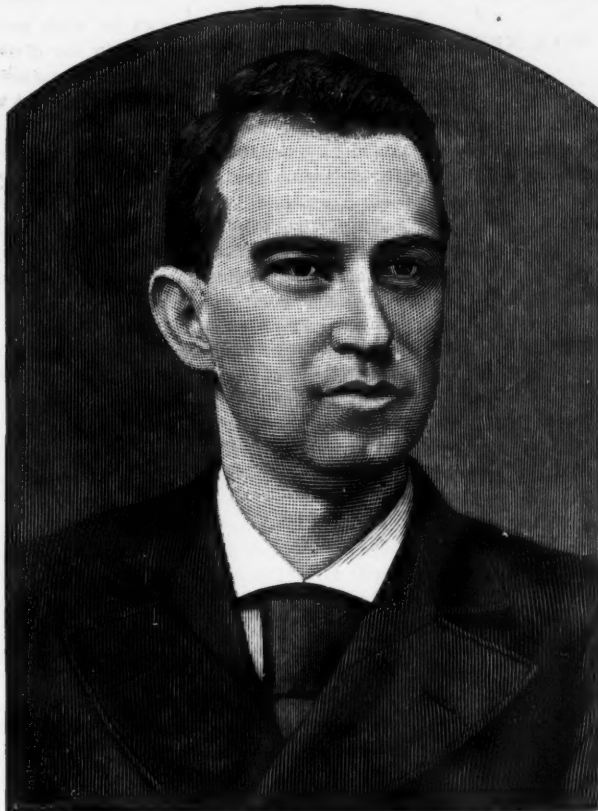
way by his distinguished ancestry. He was thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve. His father was killed in the civil war and his father's estate went the way of so many other estates which the war destroyed. From that time until his majority his life was one of struggle and hard work.

The boy got employment as messenger and watchman in the Citizens Bank of Petersburg, where he remained until he was twenty, studying hard in his leisure hours and saving what he could from small earnings, with a view of taking a college course. He went to the University of Virginia for one session, but was obliged to cut short his studies there and engage in teaching to earn a livelihood. He was recommended by the faculty to the eminent banker and philanthropist, W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., as instructor to his grandchildren. This position he held a year. In 1879 he established an academy for boys in Richmond, which soon became a large and flourishing institution. While teaching he read law and, graduating in the Richmond Law College, was admitted to the bar.

In 1882 Mr. Harrison traveled extensively in the West and finally settled permanently in St. Paul, with a view of engaging actively in law practice. Owing to a difficulty with his eyes he was forced to give up work in his profession after only one month's effort. He then entered the real estate business, associating with him Mr. E. G. Handy, of Philadelphia. The firm of Harrison & Handy has built up one of the largest real estate concerns in the Northwest. They enjoy the confidence of many large Eastern and Southern capitalists, for whom they have made heavy and uniformly fortunate investments. Mr. Harrison has lately established an office in Duluth, where he has come into prominence by reason of his heavy purchases of property. He has been uniformly successful in his operations both there and in St. Paul. He has energy, pluck and good judgment and is one of the coming men of the Northwest.

FOOT, SCHULZE & CO.

The firm of Foot, Schulze & Co. are acknowledged leaders in the boot and shoe business of the Northwest country. They are the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in St. Paul, employing in their factory upwards of two hundred and fifty men, where they manufacture all classes of goods suitable for the trade tributary to St. Paul. Among other specialties we may emphasize their miners' and lumbermen's goods, which are superior to any in the market and which are the favorite article in all lum-



M. B. HARRISON.

bering camps of Wisconsin and mining centres of Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories. In fact in all other lines of boots and shoes their trade dominates in all the country tributary to St. Paul, extending even to all parts of the Pacific Northwest up to the British Columbia line. They have the reputation of employing the most gentlemanly and competent force of traveling men of any house in the United States. Among the gentlemen so employed are J. E. Teele, J. A. Hood, O. H. Freeman, G. W. Rodgers, A. G. Thomson, G. F. Stevens, E. Munson, S. S. De Camp, Robert Iten, J. P. Widenborner, W. J. Crandall, R. M. Russell, O. C. Wing, and others. The business ability and experience of these gentlemen is a great factor in promoting the success of this house. The firm is one of the live and most enterprising in St. Paul, whose past success and present prosperous condition is well deserved. We regard a still greater growth and expansion of trade, and a larger commercial influence of this house as among the assured things of the future.

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE.

J. C. Stout & Co., who are among our most active real estate dealers, report increased activity both in suburban and inside property. Acre property also still commands a great deal of attention with heavy sales at advancing figures. They also note a greatly increased demand for improved and unimproved business property both from local and Eastern capitalists. They are handling large amounts of money from Eastern sources for loans here, their well-known reliability and good judgment in placing such loans having given them a reputation abroad that enables them to always have an abundance of Eastern capital at their command. At their office in the Gilfillan Block one can always find a large list of all classes of property for sale.

GOV. SQUIRE made no mistake in the appointment of E. Meeker as commissioner to the exposition at New Orleans. Mr. Meeker is a keen business man, is enterprising, energetic and prudent, has had an immense experience and profited by it, is broad in his views, clear in his statements, and possessed of good common sense. He accepted the trust, and went at its fulfillment with all his mind, body and purse. By diligent effort he got together from all parts of the Territory an immense collection of articles, comprising in the whole a most creditable exhibit. The money spent at New Orleans by and for Washington Territory, during the past winter, has been money well spent, that will in good time return a hundredfold.—*Seattle (Wash. Ter.) Post-Intelligencer.*

[For the Northwest Magazine.]

BILL KEELEY'S EXPERT.

A Yarn by an Old Miner.

Why is it as ther's so much Eastern money lost in mining, yer wants to know? Its chiefly 'cos ther's so many danged fools in the East. An' so long as ther's fools with money, East or West, ther'll be shysters to rob 'em of it.

In minin' matters these shysters calls 'emselves "experts;" an' I tell yer, three-fourths o' the galoots as goes about foolin' Eastern capitalists as experts don't know no more 'bout minin' 'n I know 'bout school teachin'! I've seed experts, sent in to camp by companies, as didn't know a tail race from a ten-stamp mill,—I've seed 'em go down to look at a mine an' not be able to tell which wer' lead an' which rock. Experts! I've knowed experts as *was* experts. Ther' was old Mac,—spent his whole life studyin' rock an' whisky, an' give 'im a specimen an' he'd tell by the look an' the feel of it to within a ounce what it 'ud assay. But these chaps in silk hats an' as can't call a rock a rock without givin' it a six-foot handle to its name,—I wouldn't give a day's grub fur a twenty-acre claim of 'em.

Not but what ther' ain't a few good 'uns here an' ther'. Ther' are experts an' experts. But the good 'uns only come in spots. An' then when a man does know suthin' about mines, he ain't always honest. An' a man has to be ter'ble honest to be a good expert.

Yer see, s'pose I've got a claim as ain't worth fifty dollars,—an' I know it ain't worth fifty dollars,—an' I gets to negotiatin' with a gang o' tenderfeet for the sale of it. They sends in an expert, an' I've put my figure at sixty-five thousand. Well, I can offer that expert a good big sum to report favorable. If I gets sixty-five thousand, I can give him forty thousand an' still have a purty good profit on a fifty-dollar claim. I tell yer an expert has to be ter'ble honest.

But I hain't never told you 'bout Bill Keeley an' the expert as came to look at the Wild Ida, hev I? Well, 'twere this way:

The Wild Ida wer' galena, down to the Clarke's Fork country, an' Bill an' me an' a man called Miller, we each on us owned a undivided third,—an' I guess the three thirds put together wer'nt worth hell-room. Hows'ever Bill,—he was runnin' things fur us,—he gits into correspondence with some Eastern parties, an' we was to foot the bills fur an expert to come out, an' if he reported favorable, they was to give us forty-five thousand dollars fur our titles. Well, we knowed what experts was an' was quite ready to foot the bills on the chance of an expert bein' either a shyster or a fool. The nex' thing was to find which o' the two he was. If he was a shyster we'd bribe 'im. If he was a fool, we'd salt 'im. So we sends Miller all the way back to Chicago, whar' the expert wer' to lay off fur a day, to meet 'im an' see which way he was to be worked.

Well, Miller he'd bin gone comin' on to a week afore we heard from him an' then we gits a telegram, with jist one word "Salt!"—an' you bet we salted. That's to say Bill did. He said he'd fix it, an' from what I knew of his former experiences in saltin' I guessed he was capable, an' let 'im alone. It was two days afore I went up to the claim, an' the expert he was expected in in a week more. Well, sir, when I gets to the mouth o' that drift I didn't know it.

Yer see it wer' a pretty steep hill side as the Wild Ida war' on, an' we'd jist prospected the croppin's an' then drifted fifty foot lower down the slope, an' struck the lead at twenty odd foot in. Then we'd sunk, an' got down may be sixty or seventy feet, keeping on the vein fair enough. Ther' wer' plenty o' ore,—yer could a built a house of it off the dump,—but I doubt if it'd hev assayed a dollar to a thousan' ton. Lead an' iron an' antimony—jist all yer wanted, an' manganese an' sech, but silver or gold,—well, not much, I reckon. But you shed a' seen that dump when I went up that day. For two days Jim'd

been to work cartin' down ore from every payin' claim in the district. He'd jist gone an' picked over the dumps an' then hired the use o' barrerfuls o' the richest rock for a few days,—an' ther' it all wer',—galena, white quartz shewin' free gold, yaller chlorides o' silver, carbonates an' bromides an' lumps o' copper glance,—yer never seed sech a dog-goned mineralogical museum as that dump in all yer life; an' when I got to the end o' the drift, I'm danged if ther' warn't Bill fillin' up the crevices in the face o' the rock with bits o' horn silver.

"What in holy's name's all this, Bill?" I says.

"Salt," says he; "Miller said salt, an' salt goes."

Well, I kinder felt afeard as he might be layin' it on too thick; but Bill says no. "If a man's a fool," he says, "he's a fool; an' when yer saltin' on 'im, yer'd best salt, an' the thicker yer lays it on an' the more audacious it is the less he'll suspect." An' the Wild Ida wer' audacious afore Bill get through with her.

"Ther', Jake," he says to me the las' night afore the expert wer' expected an' he'd hammered the last bit of free gold on to the face o' the rock, "that claim's worth sixty-five thousand if she's worth a cent."

Nex' mornin' the expert an' Miller come in; an' as soon as I set eyes on 'im says, "Bill, you was right." That man looked so all-fired foolish you could' a' told he was an expert anywheres. Just like the rest on 'em—black coat, plug hat, spectacles, big belly an' shoes with blackin' to 'em; an' the way he smiled an' smiled! We had as good as got that sixty-five thousand in our pockets as soon as we seed him. An' the questions as he asked about the camp, an' didn't understand what a dump was,—why, you never seed such a church-faced, ornery tenderfoot this side o' nowheres. We was es happy es could be. We toted 'im round an' shewed 'im the saloons, an' told 'im what the boys was doin' with the chips, an' set up the champagne-water more'n you could stick an axe into a tree. In the afternoon we took 'im round to see the different claims, an' told 'im how rich they all was. The yarns Bill got off on 'im was enough to kill a skunk cabbage. Ther' warn't a ledge in the country as warn't worth a couple o' millions. Most of 'em had sold fur that, an' the rest on 'em was being negotiated to be sold for three. An' he jist took it all in as a sluice takes in water.

"Well, my good friends and what is this?" he would say every time, as we came to a new mine. "Chlorides of silver," Bill would say, or "carbonates," or whatever came into his head. "It was bought last year for two million and a half, and the present owners refused five million a week ago," or if ther' warn't any workin' goin' on, "Eastern parties bonded this for two million—paying twenty-five thousand down—for three months, only last week. An' a bang-up bargain they got, too."

An' the expert (his name—fur he give us all his cards—was Jones) would look powerful wise an' say:

"Chlorides; ah, yes! I see, I see, a very rich claim, I have no doubt. Yes, yes, very good; basaltic formation, I observe again. Metamorphic limestone," or some such truck, "with traces of tertiary porphyry," an' God knows what all else. He could call a rock by more long names in a minute, an' know less about it arter all 'n any man I ever seed. When we gits back to camp he must a' seed, accordin' to Bill, a couple o' hundred million dollars worth of ground. He was filled fuller o' lies 'n a cayuse is full of buck; an' that night the whole camp was talkin' o' Bill Keeley's expert.

Nex' mornin' we steered him up to the Wild Ida; an' when we came up an' I seed him look at that dump, I tell yer I jist sweated all down my back. It was a gol-durned panorama, that's what it war. But, Lor', bless you, he didn't suspect nothin'. An' Bill, he takes up, quite careless-like, the nicest specimen he could see on the whole dump,—a bit o' quartz with free gold stickin' out all over it,—an' hands it to 'im an' says:

"Ther'! that is a fair sample of our ore. You can see what it is."

"Ah, yes; yes," says he, "that is quite pretty. Now that, I have no doubt, would assay quite well,—yes." An' then he looks at the hangin' wall an' mumbles about "stratums" an' "dips" an' "epochs" till I couldn't hold myself for laughin' for all I was tremblin' like a jack rabbit.

We'd made him bring a grip-sack along with him "to take some specimens back East," Bill said, "jest to shew the parties ther' what we had." So when we'd bin into the drift an' Bill had broken him off a bit o' the horn-silver an' shewn him the gold as he'd hammered on to the rock, we came out again an' Bill he sets to fillin' the old man's grip. He didn't seem to pick an' chose nothin'. He didn't have no need; fur he'd put all the ore there himself an' knew jest wher' the richest bits lay. So he jist tossed 'em into the grip one arter another, till it was nigh on to full o' bits o' rock that wouldn't have assayed, not one of 'em, less 'n 'way up in the thousands. Ther' was a whole darned cabinet full o' specimens o' every kind o' payin' ore in America in that grip when Bill got through, an' then we started for camp again.

Well, that old fool was as pleased as a bear in a berry patch. He said the Wild Ida was the best property he'd seen in the country,— "quite unique," he said, "quite unique." We kep' him goin' with drinks and smokes all that day, an' nex' mornin' we all three went with him (Bill takin' the grip along) out to the road; an' the last words he says as we seed him on to the cars was:

"Well, my friends, you shall hear from me; an' if I can't convince our principals back East I think that bag will."

We knew we couldn't git no letter fur a couple o' weeks or more, but I tell yer as it was hard work waitin'! We hedn't no doubt what the letter'd say when it came; but we wanted the dollars as soon as we could get 'em. Well, it was nigh on to three weeks afore Bill came into my cabin where me an' Miller (who was batchin' with me) was settin' alone.

"Boys," says he, "the letter's come," an' he took it out of his pocket, and started to open it. We crowded up an' he read it aloud.

"Sir," so the letter said, "on behalf of the company, I have to inform you that Mr. Jones' report upon your mine—the Wild Ida—is altogether unfavorable, and regret to say that we cannot entertain the idea of purchasing the claim."

That was all. Nothing but jest that; an' we was the saddest, astonishedest crowd you ever seed. We didn't dare to say nothin' in camp, 'cos we'd all bin blowin' so of what we was goin' to do with the money when we got it; so we jist said nothing an' waited to hear from the expert. We heard nex' day; an' this is what he said,—here's the very letter:

"Sirs: I am writing to thank you for the very interesting collection of specimens which you so kindly placed in my bag for me when I was visiting your mine. I shall always remember that visit with pleasure. The specimens (which I fear it must have cost you some labor to collect) I have had assorted and placed in my cabinet, to which they are a great addition, forming, as they appear to do, a complete selection of samples from all the mines in your mineral district. The only lead, indeed, from which I can find no representative in the collection is the Wild Ida. This was doubtless an oversight. The oversight, however, was not of much importance, as I had taken one or two small specimens from the face of the vein myself for assay purposes. I do not think that you noticed me when I took them; but I had three from various parts of the lead. I have assayed them all, and you will find the results upon the inclosed form. Yours respectfully,

ALBERT JONES."

The inclosed form was an ornery assay blank, an' this is it:

SPECIMENS FROM THE WILD IDA.

Result of Assay.

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Spec. No. 1.....	none	none	a trace
" No. 2.....	none	none	none
" No. 3.....	none	none	a trace

As I said before, ther's experts an' ther's experts.
HARRY P. ROBINSON.

GLIMPSES OF WESTERN LIFE.

Cowboys that Can be Trusted.

"The average cowboy," said the cattleman, "outside the localities where he is known, is the most thoroughly misunderstood man on the face of the earth. Brave to rashness and generous to a fault, if you should be thrown among them you would find them ever ready to share their last crust with you or lie down at night with you on the same blanket."

"Why, young man, see here," and the cattleman twitched his chair around until he could put his feet upon a window sill. "Say that I have 10,000 cattle which I am about to send overland from Texas into Montana to fatten for the market. Those cattle will be on the drive from the first of April until the first of September. They will be divided into three herds, with a dozen or sixteen men in each herd. I intrust those cattle in the hands of a gang of cowboys. For six months I know absolutely nothing of my stock. I trust their honesty to the extent of many thousands of dollars without a contract, without a bond, with no earthly hold upon them, legally or morally, beyond the fact that I am paying them thirty-five dollars or forty dollars a month to protect

about Dry Head Creek, near the Big Horn. Plenticoues has discarded the garb of happier days, and is now simply attired in a clout of cow skin. His head is shaved, and his face, arms and legs are dressed in deep mourning, in the shape of clotted blood from the innumerable self-inflicted cuts. His squaw bears similar evidence of the woe that is consuming her. They will remain in retirement, wailing, howling and throwing mud at each other until mid-summer. Their grief is much deeper than could be expected of the lower classes of Siwash and will take longer to work off. When the present mutilation begins to heal up, some more carving will be done; in fact, Plenticoues will etch an accurate map of the reservation on his sorely afflicted person.

A Card Player from 'Way Back.

Mr. Realbad, a citizen of some prominence in a Western mining district, came to pass a few days with some maiden relatives in a prim New England town. His cousin Maria gleaned from his conversation that he was fond of cards and proposed to him that she should invite a few of the neighbors to join them in a quiet game. Mr. Realbad was delighted at the idea.

In the evening, when the company assembled, Par-

matrimonial publication. The lady lived in the far East and the gentleman at Sprague. Their correspondence ripened into an attachment and its resultant engagement. As in all such cases, the lady came to the man; they met; gazed into each other's eyes and—neither was satisfied with the appearance of the other. A closer acquaintance intensified this mutual dislike and the match is declared off, without the prospect of a suit for breach of promise.—*Colfax (Wash. Ter.) Gazette.*

The Festive Coyote.

Correspondence of the Montana Wool Grower.

The gay and festive coyote is one of the worst evils with which the sheep herder has to contend. He—the coyote, not the sheep herder—will take his seat at the first table and call for mutton chops and veal cutlets with unfailing regularity. Five coyotes, and another one, recently squatted on a hill opposite our sheep camp, and treated us to one of their most mournful serenades. Being an old sheep herder, I have learned to talk "coyote" as well as "sheep," and will therefore translate their song for the benefit of your readers. The music, arranged for the piano or organ, may be obtained of Messrs. Jingle & Jangle,



BIG GAME—A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK. [Drawn by W. Thorn from a photo. by Calfee, Bozeman, Mont.]

my interests. And these are the men pictured in the East as outcasts of civilization. I trust absolutely in their judgment in getting those cattle through a wild and unbroken country without loss or injury. I trust absolutely to their bravery and endurance in the face of danger. Accidents occur very easily; a hole in the ground, which catches a horse's foot, a stumble, and the hoofs of cattle have trampled the semblance of humanity from him. He knows this. A gulch or gorge lies in their path. There is no escaping it. There is no turning to the right or left, and in an instant horse and rider are at the bottom, buried under 1,000 cattle.

"I know hundreds of cowboys who never carry a revolver, and if you should go among them to-day your life and your pocketbook would be as safe as it is in the city. They have strict ideas of honor, and they stand upon their honor. You won't find any of them it would be safe to impose upon, nor will you find any of them who will impose upon you."

Indian Mourning.

A great big gob of gloom, says the *Billings Gazette*, has settled down over the teepees of Plenticoues in consequence of the recent death of his sister and daughter. The chief and his squaw are so deeply afflicted that they cannot endure witnesses of their grief, and have retired to nurse it in the mountains

son Downs proposed a rubber of whist, but Mr. Realbad had never heard of the game.

"Perhaps you play cribbage?" suggested Miss Lucinda Crick.

"No, I don't."

"Or casino?"

"No, I don't."

"Euchre, then, Mr. Realbad?"

"No."

"Oh," sighed cousin Maria, "I thought you played cards?"

"So I do!" roared Mr. Realbad. "I've shuffled the pasteboards every day for the last twenty years! Keards, do you say! Why, cousin Maria, my equal at poker ain't to be found in the Centennial State of Colorado, and I can deal a monte or break a faro bank with old Pop Wyman himself. I own up I ain't much at them 'button-button' and 'bean-bag' games you've been tellin' about. When I play games I play keards!"

Didn't Mate.

True love don't always run smooth, and we hear of a case at Sprague in which, after the preliminaries had been arranged, the knot failed to tie. The courtship had the romance about it of having been conducted without the parties having seen each other. It was brought about by advertising in an Eastern

22 and 24 Wolf Street, Muttonville, sole owners of the copyright:

SONG OF THE COYOTE.

We've wandered to-day o'er the rocks and the hills,
Our feet are all blistered and sore;
We've squatted alongside the lakes and the rills,
Singing our song evermore!

Chorus—Bow-wow-wow, ki-yi-yi, bow-wow-wow, wow,
List to our sorrows, kind sir, we implore;
Bow-wow-wow, ki-yi-yi, bow-wow-wow, wow,
Turn not the needy away from your door!

Hunger has driven us forth in despair,
Poverty reigns in the coyote's den;
The wall of our little ones floats on the air—
Have pity, ye gods! Have mercy, ye men!

Hark to our prayers, turn not a deaf ear,
Nor greet us with disdainful laugh;
From out your abundance pray give us a steer,
A lamb, a pig, or a calf!

The dark clouds are gathering above in the sky,
Sickness and death have blighted our home;
Pitiful stranger give heed to our cry!
Friendless coyotes in sorrow we roam!

My dog went out and took a hand in the final chorus and transformation scene, after which silence reigned supreme.

DUPUYER, MONT.

MUTANHEE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A RELIABLE FIRM.

SEATTLE, WASH., MAY 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR: By reason of the numerous letters received, we appreciate the great interest manifested in Western Washington throughout the United States, and in reply we take pleasure in calling attention to the vast resources and wealth of King County, the commercial and manufacturing advantages of Seattle, its remarkable growth and great future, and the fine opportunities afforded here for safe and profitable investments in real estate. King County, with its iron, coal, timber, marble, slate, soapstone, gypsum, limestone, building stone, fire clay, pottery clay, all of superior quality and inexhaustible quantity, combined with its vast extent of agricultural land, is the most richly favored county in the Territory.

Seattle, because of its magnificent system of navigable lakes and rivers and unsurpassed harbor and central location, is the natural commercial and manufacturing centre for the vast resources of Western Washington; and the railroad now being constructed, connecting Seattle with Eastern Washington, will make a large part of that wonderful wheat-growing empire tributary to the "Queen City." Seattle has 25 miles of graded streets and 40 miles of sidewalks. Besides the university, college and academy, there are 7 schools, 12 churches, 3 national and 2 private banks, a safe deposit company, 10 lumber mills, 9 furniture, sash, door and barrel factories, 6 machine shops, brass and iron foundries, water and gas works, 3 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Several lines of street railways are in operation and charters have just been granted for additional lines. The city has no debt.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"King County has 850,000 acres of good agricultural land, of which 190,000 acres are in the river bottoms. The agricultural lands, especially in the river bottoms, are very rich, and produce an enormous yield of hay, oats and potatoes. Nearly every variety of garden produce grows in the greatest profusion. Hay will average not less than 3 tons per acre, potatoes from 300 to 500 bushels, oats 50 bushels; 100 bushels are frequently raised on one acre. Hops average 2,250 pounds per acre. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, etc., grow abundantly; while the small fruits are cultivated with marvelous success. King County has a shore line on Puget Sound of about 60 miles, and about 80 miles on navigable fresh waters, viz., on Lakes Washington, Union and Sammamish. The United States Government has under consideration the project of connecting these lakes with Puget Sound by a ship canal. The probable cost will be about \$1,000,000. It will be seen that when the timber, coal, iron, marble, mineral, and agricultural resources of this county are fully developed, they will afford employment and support in comfort and plenty for the population of a great and wealthy commonwealth."—From the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior Department.

"Seattle is a city standing upon a firm foundation, having within herself all the elements of a permanent and rapid growth, depending upon her own resources for prosperity, and attracting by sheer force of her natural advantages population and capital from abroad."—West Shore, Portland, Oregon.

"In wealth, population, commerce, enterprise, and energy Seattle is pre-eminently the chief city of the Territory, and in commerce and enterprise is entitled to rank with many Eastern cities of double its population. The steam marine of Seattle greatly exceeds in number and tonnage that of all other ports of Puget Sound put together. To this fleet of steamers is largely due the commercial supremacy of this city. There are besides four ocean steamships and two iron steam colliers engaged in the freight and passenger business, making regular trips between this port, Portland and San Francisco. Also sailing ships of the largest tonnage are frequent visitors at this port in quest of cargoes of coal and lumber."—From the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior Department.

"Much of the lumber trade of the Sound centres at Seattle. No question, it seems to outsiders, can be raised to the superior natural advantages of Seattle."—Baltimore Sun.

"It would be odd if there were not to grow up on this vast Puget Sound a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants. Seattle has the site for it, and her commerce will lie literally at her feet, and will come to her from all quarters of the world. From the shores of Elliott Bay to those of Lake Washington there is a handsome extent of land which seems predestined as a 'city site.'"—Boston Journal.

"When it is reflected that California produces more than one-fifth of the wheat exports, that we do this with an area of not more than 3,500,000 acres planted in wheat, that Washington and Oregon have three times as many acres better adapted to wheat than ours. We learn from an understanding of the future agricultural possibilities of our northern neighbors, whose resources in coal, iron and lumber are even greater than in the cereals. Given shipping terminus on the deep waters of Puget Sound, it needs no prophetic mind to foresee the creation of a city there which will reach the magnitude of our own, within the present century (within 15 years). There is nothing astounding in this hopeful forecast of events, bearing in mind the growth of other American towns from a trade not as extensive as that which may be reasonably reckoned upon in this North Pacific region."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"In 1881 Seattle had a population of 4,500."—Post-Intelligencer.

"In 1884, 12,632."—City Directory.

"At the beginning of the present century there was not a city in America north of Mexico that contained as many as 75,000 inhabitants."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Considering the foregoing facts and remarkable growth of Minneapolis, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and many American cities in the past ten years, all with natural advantages and resources inferior to those of Seattle, we can confidently recommend you to buy some of the \$33, \$56 or \$99 Seattle lots for a safe and profitable investment, or if you have more money, buy one or more of the five-acre suburban tracts we have for sale. Many have become rich in a very few years by owning such small tracts near a rapidly growing city, and so it will prove in Seattle. We also have a full line of timber, coal and farming lands for sale in large or small tracts.

To the many who ask us the best route to Seattle we say: From Chicago, take the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line to Portland, and then the Northern Pacific to Seattle, and you will think as we do, that this route cannot be improved upon.

Very respectfully yours,

ESHELMAN, LEWELLYN & CO.,
Real Estate and Money Brokers.

Seattle Real Estate BOUGHT OR SOLD.

Mortgages negotiated. Well located Lots, 60 feet front by 120 feet deep, for sale at

\$100 to \$300.

For full particulars, abstracts of title, views, descriptions and maps, call on or address the owners,

L. F. DEARBORN & CO.,
Seattle, Wash. Ter.

H. H. DEARBORN & CO.,
No. 80 High St., Lowell, Mass.

The Tribune.

R. DAMUS, Proprietor and Publisher.

The oldest German Paper in Washington Territory. Has a wide circulation on the Sound, and is read both in North America and Europe. Published every Thursday. Subscription, \$3 per year. For rates of advertising, address

R. DAMUS,
Reining Building,
(P. O. Box 697.)
SEATTLE, W. T.

Rates, 50c. to \$1.50 Per Day



Commercial St., - SEATTLE, W. T.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE, LAW AND LOANS.

Niesz, Whittlesey & Co.,

Safe Deposit Building.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

We have Abstracts of Title to all Lots and Lands in King County.

Examination of Titles, Negotiation of Loans, Conveyancing, and General Real Estate Business promptly attended to.

LAND LAW A SPECIALTY.

H. H. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Loans, Real Estate and Collections.

Money placed at 10 per cent net on first-class real estate security.
Refer to any business house in Seattle.

EDWARD B. DOWNING.

CHAS. H. KITTINGER.

EDWARD B. DOWNING & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Mortgages on farms in the famous White River Valley and in the La Conner Oat District, netting 10 per cent semi-annual interest to investors; also King, Snohomish, Skagit, Island and Whatcom County warrants, to net 10 per cent per annum.

W. VAN WATERS,

WHARFINGER

For the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company, and agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Keeps for sale coupon tickets to all points in the United States or Canada.

Office at C. & P. S. R. R.'s ocean and city docks,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Z. C. MILES,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

(Successor to Waddell & Miles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TIN, COPPER, MARBELIZED IRONWARE, ETC., PUMPS, STEAM AND GAS FITTER.

Ranges, Cook, Parlor and Box Stoves,
Crockery, Glass and Earthen Ware,
Wood and Willow Ware.

SHEET IRON AND LEAD.

DR. F. W. SPARLING.

A. E. ALDEN

SPARLING & ALDEN, Real Estate, Insurance & Money Brokers. FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

City and County Property Bought and Sold. Taxes Paid for non-Residents. [Information Given Regarding Mineral and Timber Lands in this Territory.

REFERENCES.—Gov. W. C. Squier,
Hon. John F. Miller, U. S. Senator, Cal.
Ex-Gov. E. P. Ferry,
Hon. H. L. Yeiser, Mayor of Seattle.
Hon. John A. Logan, U. S. Senator, Ill.
Capt. Geo. D. Hill, King County Treasurer.

OFFICE:—120 FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TY.

Intending settler—"There seems to be a great deal of drunkenness here." Agent (frankly)—"Yes, there is. The boys love their booze." Intending settler—"Did you ever try local option?" Agent—"I never did. Snohomish whisky is plenty strong enough for us, mister!"—Snohomish (Wash. Ter.) Eye.

Client (with much excitement)—"There, sir! Now I've stated my case."

Lawyer—"And you want my advice?"

Client—Certainly. What is the first thing to be done? As a lawyer, now."

Lawyer—"Well, as a lawyer, I should say that the first thing would be to plank down a retaining fee."

BLAKEMORE & ANGELL

Manufacturers of Gold, Bronze and Ornamental

Picture Frames.

DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PICTURES, Etc.,

No. 11 E. Seventh St., ST. PAUL, MINN.

S. A. R. C.

We hereby agree to send this paper free, for one year, to any person who will sell for us one dozen bottles of our
"Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure."
S. A. R. C. MF'G CO. Seattle, W. T.

Reader, have you a friend suffering from this terrible disease, Rheumatism? If you have, tell him that in that far off land which bears the illustrious name of *Washington*, where eternal summer reigns, there is a **SURE CURE** for that dreadful malady, known as "Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure." The dull, devilish, deep, dallying, dastardly, dreary, dubious, deceitful disease vanishes before it like magic. 'Tis a divine gift to man; its qualities are harmless and in them are combined nature's most powerful restoratives. Hundreds of our best citizens testify to its curative powers. Manufactured according to the celebrated recipe of "Swamp Angel," from the flowers and roots of a plant that grows only in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, combined with ingredients recommended by the best medical skill that the world produces. That not one drop of alcohol is used in its preparation. It is easily taken, while it strikes the disease at its root by purifying the blood, neutralizing its acid state and makes the skin as pure and spotless as that of a little child.

"LITTLE MABEL."

D. T. Wheeler, Notary Public, Portland, Oregon, writes: "My little daughter Mabel, five years old, suffered untold tortures from a disease that broke out in sores all over her body, face and limbs, arising from impure blood. I spent hundreds of dollars for doctors' medicine,—called in the most eminent physicians,—but the terrible disease baffled them all and they gave up and said they could do nothing for my child. I was almost frantic when one day I met Mr. Phinney and told him of my little girl. He advised me to give her Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure. Said he, 'Tis advertised as a rheumatic cure only, but it is the finest blood purifier known; however, 'twill do no harm to try it.' Doubtfully I purchased a bottle; Mabel began taking it and began to improve and when she had taken three bottles her skin seemed entirely changed to pure and spotless rose and pink. Our little Mabel is now the brightness of our once unhappy home, and I cannot too highly praise Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure, and shall be pleased to answer all inquiries concerning it."

William McMasters, of Seattle, W. T., says: "Sometime since I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism and for days I could not move from my bed. I took four bottles of Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure and it cured me. I am as well as ever I was, and I am willing to publicly indorse it."

Mrs. Elizabeth Fales, Willmot, N. S., writes: "I have suffered untold tortures for forty years. When but a child the dread disease, rheumatism, fastened its fangs upon me. It seemed as though I was born to suffer. Oh, the long, long, weary, wakeful nights that I passed; I shudder to think of them. I tried everything,—spent thousands of dollars in doctors' medicine without relief. Reluctantly I tried Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure, but almost from the first dose I began to improve and when I had taken two bottles I was well. My life seems entirely changed and everything looks brighter. I sleep soundly and now enjoy living, while before my only hope was to die. I bless the discoverer of Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure and I cannot too highly recommend it to all persons suffering from that terrible disease."

O. C. Brown, of Princeton, Maine, writes: "I have received untold benefit from two bottles of Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure."

John Heenen, city councilman, Seattle, W. T., says: "About a year ago I was attacked with rheumatism in my right arm, rendering that member almost useless. It continued to grow worse until three weeks ago I could not raise my right hand to my head. I obtained a bottle of Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure and from the first dose commenced to improve, and by the time I had taken the contents of one bottle I was cured and have felt no rheumatism since."

FORM V.

1886.

To

Druggist:

Please order from the S. A. R. C. MF'g Co., Seattle, W. T., one dozen Swamp Angel's Rheumatic Cure, for which we agree to pay you one dollar per bottle on receipt of same.

HOW TO PROCEED.

Cut out Form V, above; get a number of your friends who are troubled with rheumatism to sign it, then take it to the nearest druggist, who will immediately order from us the medicine, which will cost one dollar per bottle. In addition to sending you this paper free for one year, we will send to each person, on receipt of his name and address, buying a bottle of our medicine, a copy of the S. A. R. C. Gazette, containing some of the finest scenes in the great Northwest, the Governor's Annual Report for Washington Territory, and a great deal of other valuable information; in fact, just the information needed by persons looking for homes on this glorious *Mediterranean* of the West,—Puget Sound.

REWARD.

\$100 will be paid to any person having Inflammatory Rheumatism whom one bottle of our medicine will not cure in forty-eight hours.

S. A. R. C. MF'G CO.

S. A. R. C.

HENRY P. UPHAM, Pres. E. H. BAILEY, Cashier.
C. D. GILFILLAN, Vice Pres. WM. A. MILLER, Asst. Cash.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. SIBLEY. C. A. DUGRAFF. C. D. GILFILLAN.
T. B. CAMPBELL. H. E. THOMPSON. A. H. WILDER.
F. H. KELLY. E. H. BAILEY. F. B. CLARKE.
N. W. KITTSOON. J. J. HILL. C. W. GRIGGS.
H. P. UPHAM. D. C. SHEPARD. H. E. BIGELOW.

THE ST. PAUL NATIONAL BANK OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

PETER BERKEY, President. C. W. GRIGGS, Vice President.
F. W. ANDERSON, Cashier. A. C. ANDERSON, Asst. Cash.

We receive Deposits and Accounts of Banks and Bankers, Corporations, Merchants and Individuals on favorable terms.
Collections receive prompt attention, with remittance on day of payment.

W. R. MERRIAM, Pres. F. A. SEYMOUR, Cash.
C. H. BIGELOW, Vice Pres. GEO. C. POWER, Asst. Cash.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, ST. PAUL, MINN.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS FUND, \$400,000.

DIRECTORS.
E. F. DRAKE. J. W. BISHOP. A. B. STICKNEY.
JOHN L. MERRIAM. D. R. NOYES. J. T. AVERILL.
MAURICE AUERBACH. F. A. SEYMOUR. CHAS. H. BIGELOW.
A. H. WILDER. E. N. BAUNDERS. W. H. MERRIAM.
L. D. HODGE. W. S. CULBERTSON. B. BEAUPRE.

THE DULUTH NATIONAL BANK, DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Capital Paid in, - - - \$200,000
Surplus, - - - 20,000

L. MENDENHALL, President. Hon. O. P. STEARNS, Vice President
F. W. PAINE, Cashier.

THE GALLATIN VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Paid up Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$20,000.

NELSON STORY, L. S. WILLSON, JAMES E. MARTIN, P. KOCH,
President. Vice Pres. Cashier. Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS: NELSON STORY, JAMES E. MARTIN, LESTER
S. WILLSON, E. B. MARTIN, ED. B. LAMME.

THE BANK OF COOPERSTOWN.

STEVENS & PICKETT, Bankers,
Cooperstown, Dak.

A general banking business in all its branches, including the specialties of collection and insurance.
Write us concerning fine lands and other good investments.
B. G. PICKETT, Cashier.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

J. R. LEWIS, President. EDWARD WHITSON, Vice President.
A. W. ENGLE, Cashier.

Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$4,000.

W. R. STEBBINS, President. F. E. HAMMOND, Cashier.

THE STOCKGROWERS NATIONAL BANK, CAPITAL, \$100,000. MILES CITY, - - - MONTANA.

Transact a General Banking Business. Located in the Yellowstone Valley, and in the heart of the stock-growing country of Montana. Accounts and Correspondence solicited.

[No. 1649.]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HELENA, MONTANA.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

Paid up Capital, - - - \$500,000
Surplus and Profits, - - - 275,000

General Banking Business and Collections in the Northwest receive prompt attention.

B. T. HAUSER, President. A. J. DAVIS, Vice President.
B. W. KNIGHT, Cashier. T. H. KLINSMIDT, Asst. Cashier.

BOZORTH & JOHNS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, ASTORIA, OREGON.

Special attention given to large tracts of timber and farming lands. Business transacted for non-residents. Correspondence solicited.

J. M. STEELE, TACOMA, W. T., Real Estate Agent & Loan Broker.

Money loaned for Eastern parties, on the best of Real Estate Security, at ten per cent interest on three and five years' time, interest paid semi-annually. Farm, Timber and Town property, to suit purchasers, for sale.

OFFICE—First Door South of Central Hotel.

I. S. KAUFMAN & CO.,

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.,

Real Estate and Loan Agents.

Mortgage loans and other investments for non-residents carefully attended to. Ten years' experience in same line. Correspondence solicited. Reference given if desired.

TO CAPITALISTS!

We would be glad to correspond with parties who can invest
\$100,000 TO \$500,000

with regard to investments in and near St. Paul, that we do not care to make public here, lest we defeat our object.

H. S. FAIRCHILD & SON,
Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Twenty-eight years' experience and best references.

THOS. COCHRAN, Jr. S. B. WALSH.
COCHRAN & WALSH,
ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Sixteen years' continuous experience in same line.
Real Estate and Financial Agents
Mortgage loans and other investments for non-residents a specialty.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A. E. & C. W. CLARK, Real Estate and Loans. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Office, Cor. Robert and Fourth Sts., under Nat. Ger. Am. Bank.

REFERENCE:—Joseph Lockey, cashier Nat. Ger. Am. Bank; Wm. D. Kirk, cashier Capital Bank; Hon. A. B. McGill, insurance commissioner; Com. W. F. Davidson.

FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE LOANS

On improved city property yield the lender eight per cent on all amounts up to \$1,500 and seven per cent on larger amounts. Write for full information.

WILLIAM C. WHITE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

REFERENCES:—Gov. Geo. D. Robinson, Boston, Mass. D. B. Wesson and Chicopee National Bank, Springfield, Mass.; First National Bank Chicopee, Mass. Peter Berkey, F. W. Anderson and St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE MARKET.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 30, 1886.

The market is very active at present, and the number of inquiries for real estate investments, especially from the East, is unprecedented. An abundance of money is offered for loans on real estate security. In fact so large are the offerings for this kind of investment that money can almost be said to be going begging for opportunities for loans on St. Paul real estate.
E. S. NORTON.

BANK OF SPOKANE FALLS,
(Organized in 1879.)
A. M. CANNON, Pres. B. H. BENNETT, Cash.
OLDEST BANK NORTH OF SNAKE RIVER.
RESOURCES, - - - \$250,000.
Exchange on all the Principal Cities Bought and Sold.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.**
Authorized Capital, - \$100,000 | Paid up Capital, - \$70,000
F. R. MOORE, H. F. MCCARTNEY, HORACE L. CUTTER,
President. Vice President. Cashier.
This Bank will buy and sell Exchange and County Warrants Make Collections, Loan Money, and Transact a General Banking Business. Gold Dust bought.

**PERCIVAL & ANDRUS,
General Land Agents,**
CHENEY, - WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
A large list of improved farms and all kinds of real estate for sale. Negotiate loans on improved farming lands. Assist parties to purchase Northern Pacific Railroad lands.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.**
HENRY FAILING, Pres.; H. W. CORBETT, Vice Pres.;
G. E. WITHERINGTON, Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco.
Sight and Sixty-day Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and Hong Kong.
Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

**THE PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK
OF PORTLAND, ORE.,**
D. P. THOMPSON, F. DEKUM, R. L. DURHAM,
Pres. Vice Pres. Cashier.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general banking business, receives accounts subject to check, and sells exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and all principal points in the Northwest.

DIRECTORS:
D. P. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Braze, Sol. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens, E. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell, Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham.
Union Block, corner Second and Clark Streets.

**OREGON AND WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.**
51 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
Rates of Interest on Deposits: Three months, 4 per cent. Six months, 5 per cent. Nine months, 5½ per cent. One year, 6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES, \$7,597,721 IN ELEVEN YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

**MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
TACOMA, WASH. TER.**
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Buys and Sells Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
DIRECTORS:—W. J. Thompson, Geo. F. Orchard, M. M. Harvey, M. F. Hatch, M. J. Cogswell, Henry Drum.
W. J. THOMPSON, President. HENRY DRUM, Cashier.
Vigorous Attention given to Collections.

Merchants National Bank,

HELENA, MONTANA.

Capital, - - - \$150,000
Surplus and Profits, 80,000

L. H. HERSHFELD,
President.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

ELLENSBURGH, Wash. Ter., was connected with the railroad world by the Cascade line of the Northern Pacific Railroad being laid into the city at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, March 31st.

THOMAS E. C. MURRAY, of Bassetts Creek, County Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, writes THE NORTHWEST asking us to aid him in ascertaining the address of a relative named S. F. Cass, who owns a bank somewhere in Iowa.

J. T. HARNES & Co., well borers of this city, assisted by Ferd. Erdmann, Esq., of Concordia, propose to organize a colony to locate somewhere in Washington Territory, the exact location not yet settled. They already have some twenty families on their list, and new additions daily.—*Higginsville (Mo.) Advertiser.*

E. B. COREY was in town last week on his way to locate on the River de Lac, one hundred miles southwest of here, where he will engage in stock raising. He says there is a very large lake out there, a rich valley and high banks of coal with a thirteen-foot vein exposed. There is also some settlement along the river.—*Dunseith (Dak.) Herald.*

LA MOURE COUNTY, one of the most attractive regions in North Dakota for farming settlement, is getting a large immigration this year. It lies about one hundred miles southwest of Fargo and is traversed from north to south by the James River. It already has two railroads, one from La Moure to Jamestown and the other to Fargo.

THE new coal mines recently discovered in the Green River field, near Seattle, Wash. Ter., the property of Nelson G. Macpherson, produces bituminous coal of an excellent quality, which makes superior coke. The adjoining claims are held by B. Fallons and L. F. Dearborn. The intention of the owners is to form a company under the name of the Green River Gas Coal Mining Company.

THE KITTITAS FAIR ASSOCIATION.—The leading farmers, ranchers and merchants of Kittitas County, Wash. Ter., held a meeting at Ellensburg, the county seat of said county, April 3d, and organized a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, to be known as the Kittitas Fair Association. The purposes of the association are to construct and equip general park and fair grounds and race tracks, with all necessary buildings, etc.

MORE RICH ORE.—Thursday last by far the richest strike ever made in the Colville country was made in the Old Dominion mine. It is said that there is at least \$100,000 worth of ore in sight in the new find and the proprietors are sacking and shipping it without sorting. The new strike created quite a commotion among the prospectors in that section, but so many new strikes are constantly being opened up in this Golconda that a bonanza more or less should not create any astonishment.—*Spokane Falls (W. T.) Review, April 3d.*

COL. PROSSER, of Prosser, W. T., who is in town, reports that spring opens with excellent promise for the Lower Yakima country. Immigrants are dropping in and many claims are being taken in the "Horse Heaven" and "Sunnyside" districts. Col. Prosser's claim that the Lower Yakima is one of the most inviting fields for settlement in the whole Territory is fully supported by persons who have examined that region carefully. It is unfortunate that the good country lies away from the railroad. Those who pass over the line, whose whole course is through desolate sage lands, get a dismal and entirely false impression of the country.—*Portland Oregonian.*

THE patents granting to the Puyallup Indians their lands in severalty, which have been long and earnestly looked for by the natives, arrived last week. The Indians cannot sell this land, although granted to them in severalty, as long as Washington is a Territory, but when we are endowed with statehood the legislature can pass a law granting them the privilege to sell. This is the exact condition of the Lummi reservation, the best land on Puget Sound. Let us hope and work for admission that these fertile lands may be bought from the Indians and placed in actual cultivation and bear their proportion of taxes.—*Whatcom (Wash. Ter.) Reveille.*

TOURIST TRAVEL TO ALASKA.—The Northern Pacific has been informed by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company that it will double its passenger service on the Alaska route, commencing next May, and continuing throughout the tourist season. The first steamer will leave Port Townsend, Puget Sound, May 17th, and regularly every two weeks thereafter. General Passenger Agent Fee, of the Northern Pacific, will have a diagram of the several steamers' passenger accommodations, so that tourists may secure berths, etc., at St. Paul. The Northern Pacific is the only line in the East selling through tickets via Portland to Points in Alaska.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.—In answer to many inquiries as to whether this country is over-colored in the descriptions so often found in print, we would say that the country is really far more beautiful than the pen can delineate and its resources almost infinite; it is in fact a marvelous country and the best tract in the West. It has now a population of over 5,000 satisfied and happy settlers, who grow more pleased with their surroundings the longer they stay. We know of no more desirable place for newcomers to settle than the Turtle Mountain country, where there is almost every advantage nature could bestow and few lacking that the enterprise of our people has not established.—*Dunseith (Dak.) Herald.*

MR. C. L. SMITH, who lectured to the farmers lately in Moorhead, stated that 6,000,000 pounds of butter of the product of 1885 sold for an average of six and one-fourth cents per pound. He stated that he had sent out two hundred inquiries among farmers in Minnesota asking what was the yearly average product of butter per cow, and found by the replies that it was about one hundred pounds per cow. Suppose he got thirty cents per pound for it, which was a high average, the product of each cow was only thirty dollars. Now, he claimed that it cost not less than thirty-six dollars a year to keep a cow. Here was a direct loss of six dollars per head on each cow that did not produce over one hundred pounds of butter a year. But if we improve our stock and keep cows that produce two hundred pounds of butter instead of one hundred pounds, the product amounts to sixty dollars a year and leaves a profit of twenty-four dollars per head. He stated that Holmes' and McKinstry's cows average twelve pounds a week for forty weeks in the year, or four hundred and eighty pounds per head. These cows were profitable. Common stock, kept in a common manner, as is customary among ordinary farmers, were not profitable.—*Moorhead (Minn.) News.*

ENTERPRISING PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS.—There is the right kind of stuff in the young students of the Seattle public schools,—just the kind that is needed to make American citizens. They have good schools, but the grounds surrounding them have been bare and unsightly since the primeval forest was swept away to make room for the march of progress. Therefore, these young people, the sons and daughters of pioneers, resolved to do for future generations what they themselves might desire had been done for them. February 22d was a holiday, and the boys, with picks, spades and shovels, gathered upon the school grounds for a good day's work. And they did it, too, setting out sixty-four young trees, firs and maples. The girls, too, were there with a lunch that will be long remembered, and it is safe to say that no school or college in the United States ever could boast such an Arbor Day as they enjoyed. It was not like the customary celebrations of Eastern colleges and schools, where the graduating class makes believe to set out one lonely little shrub, which some gardener takes up and sets over again after the class has forgotten all about its existence. No, it was honest labor, in which they took an honest pride, and their children and grandchildren will play beneath the welcome shade, grateful to those who made their comfort possible.—*Portland Oregonian.*

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS FOR MONTH OF MARCH.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 17 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, April 3, 1886.

To the Editor of The Northwest Magazine:

I hand you herewith statement of the approximate gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as follows:

	1884-5.	1885-6.	Increase.
Miles: Main Line and Branches..	2,453	2,741	288
Month of March.....	\$691,611.98	\$856,962.00	\$165,350.02
July 1st to March 31st	8,442,877.12	8,674,802.51	231,925.39

R. L. BELKNAP, Treasurer.

GOLD, BARBOUR & SWORDS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

10 Pine Street, - New York.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All classes of Negotiable Securities bought and sold, and advances made on same.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage, Missouri and Pend d'Oreille Division Bonds and Preferred Dividend Certificates bought and sold.

FOOTE & FRENCH,

BANKERS

—AND—

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

OFFER FOR SALE

Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
Gen. Mortgage and Land Grant Gold 6 per cent bonds, due 1921
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
Pend d'Oreille Div. First Mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1919
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.
Dividend bonds, 6 per cent annually, due 1888.

ALSO DEALERS IN OTHER CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

48 Congress Street,

H.—4 C. U.

BOSTON, MASS.

MACMASTER, BURNHAM & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

FERGUS FALLS, - - MINN.

Have always on hand

FIRST MORTGAGES ON FARMS, DRAWING SEVEN PER CENT.

FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

For Lease,

The Famed Water Power of Fergus Falls.

Dealers in all kinds of

COUNTY, MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL BONDS.

Agents for

The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company of Scotland.
The Dundee Land Company of Scotland.
The Red River Land and Water Power Company.
The Fergus Falls Gas and Mill Company.

A. J. SAWYER,

GRAIN ON COMMISSION,

DULUTH, MINN.

Advances on Consignments. Elevators on N. P. R. R.

C. H. GRAVES & CO.,

Grain on Commission,

DULUTH, MINN.

Advances on Consignments.

ESTABLISHED 1869

HENRY C. AMOS,

INSURANCE BROKER,

80 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Makes a specialty of controlling lines for assured direct.

Correspondence from manufacturing companies and firms solicited.

ARTHUR, WARREN & ABBOTT,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS,
And Furnishing Goods
SPECIALTY HOUSE
190 and 192 East Third Street,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

DE COSTER & CLARK,
FURNITURE,
342 & 344 JACKSON STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Northwestern Paint Works.
READY MIXED HOUSE PAINTS,
Barn, Roof and Fence Paints,
COLORS IN OIL, WHITE AND TINTED LEADS.
WRITE FOR COLOR CARDS AND PRICES.

T. L. BLOOD & CO., Manufacturers,
JACKSON STREET, CORNER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

NOYES BROS' & CUTLER,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

DENNIS RYAN, HENRY D. SQUIRES,
ROBT A. BETHUNE, JOHN W. BELL.
RYAN DRUG CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Drugs
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
225, 227, 229 E. THIRD ST.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

OHIO COAL COMPANY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hard and Soft Coal
WITH DOCKS OF 200,000 CAPACITY
At Duluth, being the largest and best equipped docks on Lake Superior. Sole agents in the Northwest of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's celebrated "Pittston Coal."
General Office, MINNEAPOLIS.
ST. PAUL OFFICE, 323 Jackson Street.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Address F. H. PEAVY, Pres.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in ten days, and never return. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy FREE by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., New York.

J. H. SANDERS, President. F. A. HEATH, Vice President. H. D. MATHEWS, Sec'y and Treas.
THE NORTHWESTERN LIME CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Foreign and American Cements,
Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, Clay, Tile, &c., &c.
Car Load Lots Prices made, delivered at any point.
WAREHOUSE, NOS. 71 AND 72 LOWER LEVEE,
OFFICE, 170 EAST THIRD STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ROGERS, WILLIS & CO.,
Successors to WILSON & ROGERS,
Robert Street, bet. Third and Fourth Streets,
ST. PAUL.
ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM PUMPS
Hand Pumps, Iron and Wood Pipe,
And Fittings for Steam, Gas and Water.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
ECLIPSE WIND MILLS,
TANKS, PUMPS, PIPE, Etc.
The Best Goods in the Market.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
371 and 373 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul and Pacific Coal and Iron Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
COAL AND PIG IRON.
Sole Shippers to the Northwest of Philadelphia and Reading Coal.
General Office, ST. PAUL.
Docks at DULUTH and SUPERIOR.
A. PUGH, - - General Manager.

BEAUPRE, KEOGH & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
226, 228, 230, 232, 234 & 236 East Third St.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Direct Importers of Brazilian Coffees, China and Japan Teas,
Norway Herring and Stock Fish.
May, '83—cu.

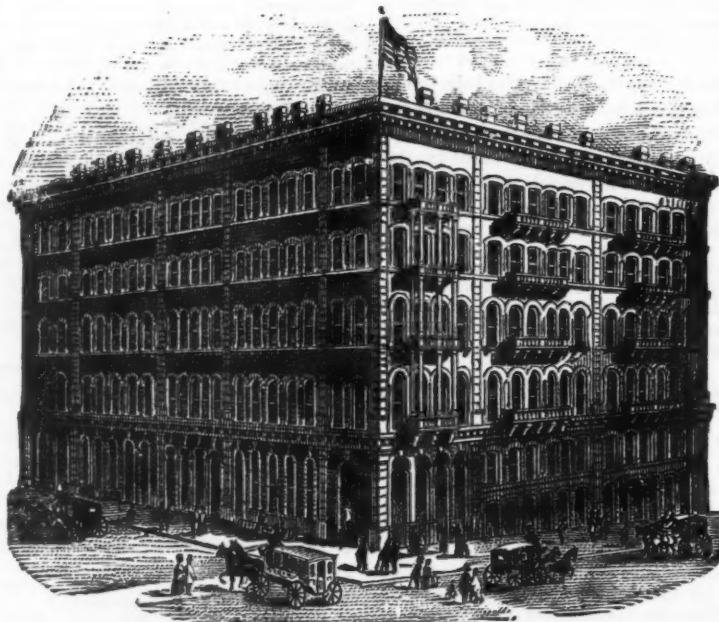
ESTABLISHED 1860.
BOHN MANUFACTURING CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work
and Building Material,
PINE AND HARD WOOD LUMBER.
WINONA, MINN.
Branch Office and Cor. Sixth and Waucoma Sts.,
Warehouse, ST. PAUL, MINN.

H. P. RUGG & CO.,
PUMPS, PIPE, MILL
—AND—
RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
St. Paul: 318 Sibley Street.
Minneapolis: 127 & 129 S. First St.

P. H. KELLY MERCANTILE CO.,
Successors to P. H. KELLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—IMPORTERS OF—
TEAS AND COFFEES,
Established 1854.
April, '83—cu. ST. PAUL, MINN.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

A. ALLEN, Proprietor.



ST. PAUL, - - MINN.

One of the Largest Hotels in the State. Steam Elevators and all Modern Improvements.

Special Rates to Excursion Parties. One Block from Union Depot and Steamboat Landing.

W. D. WASHBURN, President.

J. E. STEVENS, Jr., Manager.

W. D. HALE, Treasurer.

The Washburn Mill Company,

MERCHANT MILLERS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

LINCOLN MILL, PALISADE MILL,

ANOKA, MINN.

CAPACITY 800 BARRELS.

BRANDS:

WASHBURN'S BEST,
LINCOLN.

MINNEAPOLIS.

CAPACITY 1500 BARRELS.

BRANDS:

Royal Rose,
PALISADE.

CHAS. A. PILLSBURY & Co.,

Merchant Millers,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MILLS { PILLSBURY A. PILLSBURY B. } Daily Capacity 7,500 Bbls.
ANCHOR. EXCELSIOR.

CULL RIVER LUMBER CO.,

GULL RIVER, MINN.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

LONG DIMENSIONS A SPECIALTY.

Office, Mill and Yard on Line N. P. R. R.

PLANING MILL AND DRY HOUSE ATTACHED.

BETHLEHEM

STEEL RAILS

GEO. A. EVANS, Agent,

No. 74 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

ORERAR, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Railway Supplies,

AND IMPORTERS OF

JESSOP'S ENGLISH STEEL,

And best English Crucible Steel and Charcoal

IRON WIRE ROPE

For Hoisting and Mining Purposes.

11 AND 13 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Improved Machine Tools For Working Iron and Steel.

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, etc., for Transmitting Power.

Improved Self-Adjusting Injector of 1876,

Started, Stopped and Regulated as to Capacity by one Lever.

FIXED NOZZLE AUTOMATIC INJECTOR OF 1886,

Either a lifter or non-lifter; no extra valves or fittings required; tubes can be removed without disturbing pipe connections; is perfectly automatic in its action; requires no especial manipulation to operate it.

Descriptive pamphlets and prices furnished on application to Philadelphia Office, or to New York Office, 79 Liberty Street.

ST. ANTHONY PARK

(ADDITION TO ST. PAUL.)

On St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway
Short Line and Northern Pacific Railroad.

3 1-2 Miles from Union Depot, MINNEAPOLIS.

6 1-2 Miles from Union Depot, ST. PAUL.

BEAUTIFUL WOODED GROUNDS, GRADED
STREETS, RESERVATIONS FOR PUBLIC
PARKS, TWO RAILROAD STATIONS,
AND A GRADED PUBLIC SCHOOL,Combine to make this the most desirable residence section in
the inter-urban district. Lots sold on favorable terms. For
plans and further particulars call on or address

CHAS. H. PRATT,

Minn. Loan & Trust Co.'s Building, MINNEAPOLIS, Or

GEORGE H. McCAMMON,

363 Jackson Street, ST. PAUL, MINN., Or to

F. W. PICKARD, AT ST. ANTHONY PARK.

IF YOU WANT

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS

USE THE

St. Paul Dry Plates.

THEY ARE

RELIABLE! UNIFORM! EASILY WORKED!

Order from your dealer. If he will not supply
you, send direct to us.

ST. PAUL DRY PLATE CO.,

Room 36, Davidson Block.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Two Views 25 Cents.

To introduce our Views of the

Yellowstone Park and Northern Pacific

We will mail as samples Two Stereoscopic Views and Illustrated
Catalogue for 25c in stamps.

F. JAY HAYNES, Fargo, D. T.

Largest Collection in the West. Official Photographer Northern
Pacific R. R.

—THE—

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,

Beautifully illustrated with more than Seven Thousand En-
gravings and Maps.
Complete to 1886, in twenty-seven royal octavo volumes of
850 pages to each volume.Is an invaluable repository of universal information and in
itself constitutes a well-selected library.

SPECIMEN PAGES FREE.

A pamphlet containing a large number of specimen pages,
maps and engravings, methods of treatment, names of editors,
revisers and contributors, together with full information as to
prices and terms of payment, sent to any address.

E. E. VAN AUKEN,

637 Cedar Street,

ST. PAUL,

MINN.

NEW YORK

Locomotive Works,
ROME, N. Y.

New York Office,

34 Pine Street.

FRANK J. HECKER, President.

C. L. FREER, Secretary and Treasurer.

PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY.

NEW WORKS AND FOUNDRY. MODERN TOOLS AND MACHINERY.
FREIGHT CARS OF ALL CLASSES. CAR WHEELS AND CASTINGS.

CAPACITY, THIRTY CARS PER DAY.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**RICHARD DUDGEON,**

24 COLUMBIA STREET, NEW YORK,

MAKER AND PATENTEE OF

Improved Hydraulic Jacks,

PUNCHES, BOILER-TUBE EXPANDERS,

DIRECT ACTING STEAM HAMMERS,

Communications by letter will receive prompt attention.

Jacks for Pressing on Car Wheels or Crank Pins Made to order.
March, 1886.**THE STANDARD LUBRICATING OIL OF AMERICA FOR RAILROADS.****Galena Engine, Coach and Car Oil.**

GRAVITY 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°; GOLD TEST, 10° to 15° BELOW ZERO.

No freezing in coldest weather, and entire freedom from hot journals at any time; perfect uniformity at all seasons of the year. Saves 40 per cent. in wear of brasses, as its exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated.

SHOWING BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OIL EXTANT.

References furnished on application.

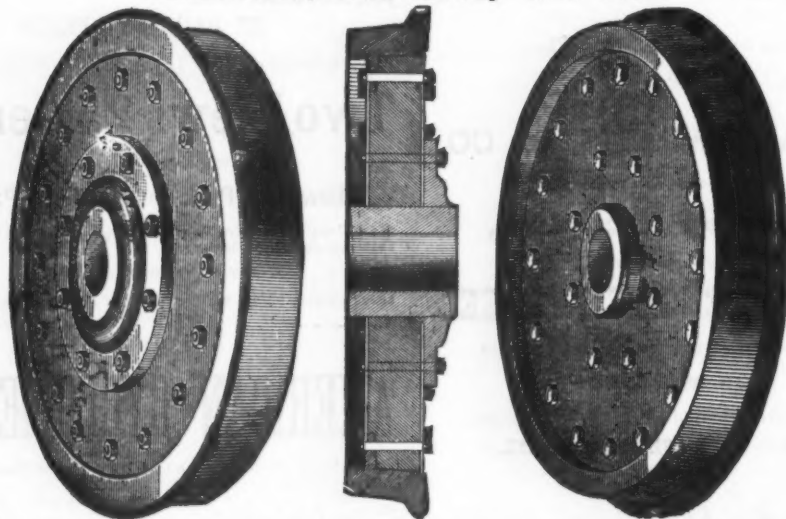
GALENA OIL WORKS (Limited),

CHAS. MILLER, Pres't and Gen'l Manager.

FRANKLIN, PA.

ALLEN PAPER CAR WHEEL COMPANY.

General Office, 239 Broadway New York.



Steel tires with annular web and non-conductive paper centres. Especially adapted to Passenger Equipment, Locomotive and Tender Trucks. Gold Medals awarded at Boston and Atlanta Expositions for the BEST, SAFEST and most ECONOMICAL wheel in use. 74 Manufactured in 1877. 60,000 Manufactured to date. Present facilities, 36,000 per year.

A. G. DARWIN, President.

C. H. ANTES, Secretary.

J. C. BEACH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND WHEEL AND FOUNDRY WORKS.

MAHER & BRAYTON, Proprietors,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Car, Engine, Truck and Tender Wheels, Railroad, Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, and Street Railroad Wheels and Turnouts;

Also, CHILLED FACED RAILROAD FROGS.

OFFICE, 20 CARTER STREET,

Works, Corner Carter and Collins Streets, Cleveland, O.

CORBETT, FAILING & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

AGENTS FOR

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

81 & 83 Front St.,

Portland, Ore.

**A MODERN HOUSE OF LOW COST.**

ELEGANT IN DESIGN, CONVENIENT IN ARRANGEMENT.

From "Shoppell's Modern Houses." (Just Published.)

Large illustrations, floor plans, full description and reliable cost of the above and of 76 other modern houses, ranging in cost from \$410 up to \$12,000, may be found in "Shoppell's Modern Houses"—the largest, latest, best and most practical architectural work published.

* Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, \$1.

Address

THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING PLAN ASSOCIATION,
24 Beekman Street, New York.

* Knowing the unequalled merits of this work, we say to every purchaser of "Shoppell's Modern Houses" that if it is not all—and more than all—that is claimed for it, we will cheerfully take it back.

BRUSH

ELECTRIC LIGHT!

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Thinking of Adopting the Best

ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINANT

Are Desired to Correspond with

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICAGO OFFICE—No. 111 La Salle Street.

DETROIT OFFICE—No. 76 Garfield Avenue.

Send for Catalogue No. 7.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop.,

233 N. Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with Johnny?"

"Well, madam, I can hardly tell just yet, but I think the trouble is with the pharynx."

"I knowed it! I knowed them rinks was the cause of it all, and I don't care whether it's the far rinks or the near rinks, he'll never be let to go near another one."

The Northern Pacific

RAILROAD

FROM ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS OR DULUTH,

IS THE

Popular Line to the Farming and Wheat Lands of Minnesota and Dakota.

The Only Dining Car Line to the Pacific Coast, to Portland, Ore., and all principal points in Washington Territory and Oregon.

The Only Line by which Through Tickets can be procured to Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle, and all points on Puget Sound.

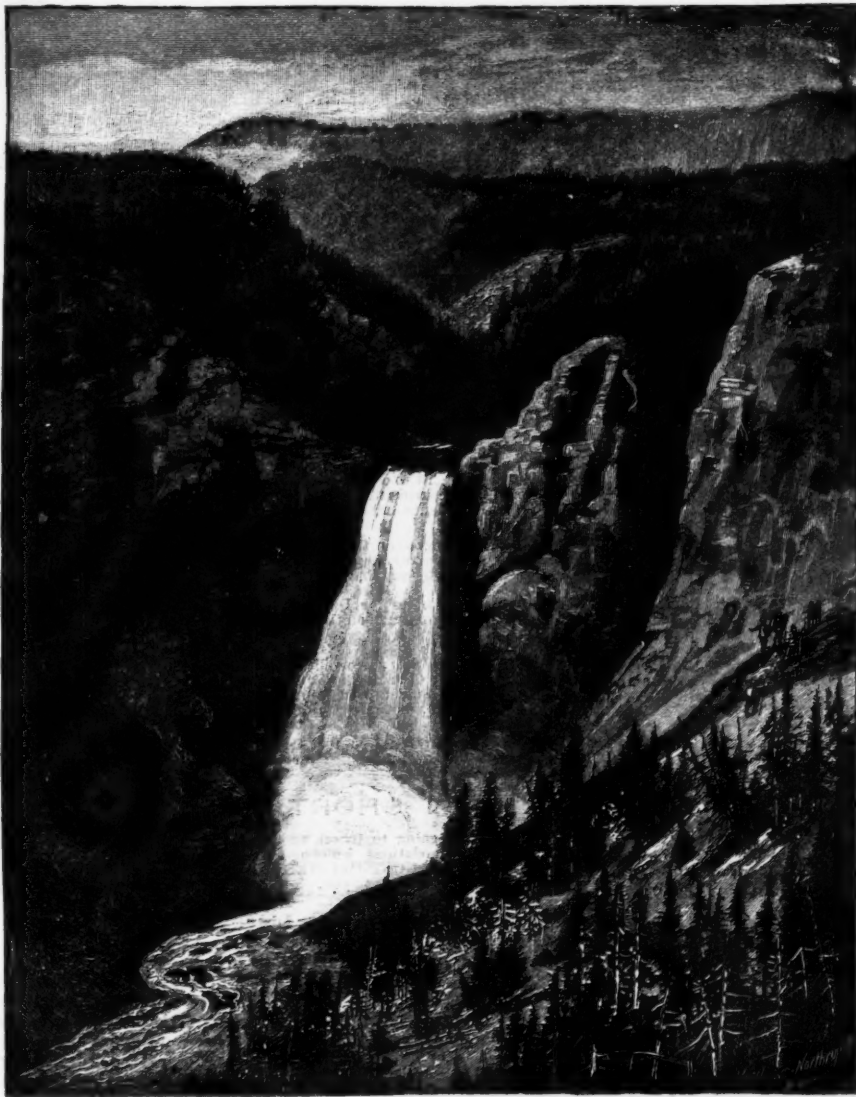
The Pioneer Line Running Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars to the Pacific Coast.

Meals in Dining Cars only Seventy-five Cents Each.

No Extra Charge for Accommodations in Emigrant Sleepers.

On Sale, during the Tourist Season, a Special Excursion Book Ticket, including the following privileges, viz.:

- 1st. Rail Transportation, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth to Cinnabar (terminus Yellowstone Park Branch, fifty-one miles from Livingston), and return.
- 2d. Pullman Sleeping Car Fare to Livingston and return.
- 3d. Meals on Dining Cars to Livingston and return.



THE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

4th. Stage Transportation, Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, thence to Upper Geyser Basin and Great Falls of the Yellowstone, and return.

5th. Meals and Lodgings at Hotels of Yellowstone Park Improvement Company for a five days' trip to Upper Geyser Basin and Great Falls of the Yellowstone.

PRICE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS.

The Round Trip can be made from St. Paul, Including Complete Tour to the Park as above, in Nine (9) Days.

ONLY RAIL LINE TO THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSIONS.

Special Excursion Rates from ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS or DULUTH, to PORTLAND, OREGON; TACOMA and SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY; VICTORIA, B. C. and SITKA, ALASKA.

Will be quoted on application to the undersigned. Correspondence with regard to Yellowstone Park Excursions, and the Grand Tour to Alaska, via the Northern Pacific Railroad and Pacific Coast Steamers through the Inland Passage, as described by Lieut. Schwatka in the publication referred to below, is especially invited.

A new and handsomely illustrated publication, entitled "Through Wonderland with Lieut. Schwatka;" also, "Alice's Adventures in the New Wonderland," Maps, Folders and General Information, will be mailed free on application to the undersigned.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE.
CITY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
MONEY TO LOAN.

E. S. NORTON,

National German American Bank Building,

Collection of Rents and care of
Property for Non-residents.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

REAL ESTATE
Investments made for non-residents that will easily net from
10 TO 15 PER CENT PROFIT.

Address, for particulars,

J. FAIRCHILD,
358 Jackson Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

HAGER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
National German American Bank Building,
ST. PAUL. - - - MINN.

J. C. STOUT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
324 Jackson Street (Gilfillan Block),
ST. PAUL, - - - MINN.

Correspondence Solicited.

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS
RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS

Albert Lea Route.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
FROM ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
TO CHICAGO

WITHOUT CHANGE, CONNECTING WITH THE PAS.
TRAINS OF ALL LINES FOR THE

EAST AND SOUTHEAST!

The DIRECT and ONLY LINE running THROUGH CARS
between ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and

DES MOINES, IOWA,
Via ALBERT LEA and FORT DODGE.

Solid Through Trains Between
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS,

And the Principal Cities of the MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,
connecting in Union Depot for all points
SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

MANY HOURS SAVED, and the ONLY LINE running TWO
TRAINS DAILY to KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, and
ATCHINSON, making connections with the UNION PACIFIC,
and ATCHINSON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAYS.

Close Connections made in Union Depot with all trains
of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific;
St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points NORTH
and NORTHWEST.

REMEMBER! The Trains of the MINNEAPOLIS & ST.
LOUIS RAILWAY are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches,
Magnificent Pullman Sleeping Cars, Horton Reclining Chair Cars,
and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS.

150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED FREE. Fare always as
Low as the Lowest! For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc.,
call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

R-4



A Cheerful Prospect.

Farmer Close to his hired man.—“Sam, that ‘ere is the seventh ‘tater you’ve took?”
Sam.—“‘S that so? Well, you count an’ I’ll eat.”

IN YOUR JOURNEYINGS

DON'T FORGET

THAT THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY runs **DINING CARS.**

THAT These DINING CARS are built and fitted up
without regard to cost, but with special reference
to securing the greatest possible luxury,
convenience and comfort to the patrons
of this Road.

THAT The Meals served on these cars are, in point
of preparation, service and variety, equal to
those served by any first-class hotel.

THAT “Fifteen Minutes for Dinner” is rapidly
sinking into oblivion on this Road.

THAT These cars are now run on all trains between
Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and
Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, and
on four trains between Chicago and Milwaukee.

THAT The SLEEPING CARS and DAY COACHES run
by this line are unequalled for cleanliness
and comfort.

IN SHORT,

THAT If you are going to travel, and want the
best accommodations known to modern
Railways, the NORTHWESTERN is in a
position to give them to you.

All Agents Sell Tickets via this Line.

R. S. HAIR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.

WILLIAM COURTENAY,
MILES CITY, MONT.,

Live Stock Broker,

REAL ESTATE AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

LOAN BROKER AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

First-class Ranches, Farms and Desirable Town Lots for Sale.
Assists parties to purchase N. F. R. R. Lands. Agent for First-
class Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.

THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
& ST. PAUL
RAILWAY COMPANY

Owens and operates nearly 5,000 miles of thoroughly equipped
road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota. It is
the **SHORT LINE** and **BEST ROUTE** between all principal
points in the

NORTHWEST AND FAR WEST.

For maps, time tables, rates of passage and freight, etc., apply
to the nearest station agent of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE &
ST. PAUL RAILWAY, or to any railroad agent anywhere in the
United States or Canada.

R. MILLER,
Gen. Manager.

J. F. TUCKER,
Asst. Gen. Manager.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

GEO. H. HEAFFORD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

For notices in reference to special excursions, changes
of time, and other items of interest in connection with the
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, please refer to
the columns of the daily papers.

NEW SECTIONAL MAPS

—OF—
DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA.

Exhibiting for the first time the boundary lines
of the recently organized counties. All the section
lines, surveys so far as made, counties, towns,
villages, post-offices, rivers, creeks, etc., are accurately
and clearly shown.

Size of DAKOTA, 36x48 inches. Scale 12 miles to
one inch.

Size of MINNESOTA, 41x56 inches. Scale 8 miles
to one inch.

PRICES.

Printed on Bond Paper, in Pocket form - - \$1.00

“ “ Heavy “ mounted on rollers - 1.50

Mounted on Rollers, cloth back - - - 2.00

Large Scale Wall Maps and Pocket Maps of every
State and Territory in the United States and of
every country in the World. Address,

RAND, McNALLY & CO.,

Map Publishers,

148, 150, 152 & 154 Monroe Street, Chicago.

E-4